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SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

PREMIER'S STATEMENT.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT]
London, July 6, 7.15 p.m.

In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister (Right Hon. H. H. Asquith) stated that the Government are considering the new situation that has arisen in Morocco.

It is possible that future developments will affect British interests more directly than hitherto, but the Government is confident that, as a result of diplomatic discussion, they will find a solution of the question.

In the international discussion of the Moroccan question, the Government is due to regard the fulfilment of the existing Treaty and the obligations of the Treaty with France.

LORD CURZON'S APPEAL.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, July 6, 9 a.m.
Lord Curzon has made an appeal for £100,000 for the provision of new premises for the Royal Geographical Society.

SERIOUS AFFAIR IN MANCHESTER.

PROVISIONS HELD UP.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, July 6, 9 a.m.
Attempts to move lorries of provisions from the railway goods yards to the markets and shops in Manchester yesterday was frustrated.

Despite the repeated charges of the police, some of whom were mounted and waving swords, the mob threw stones, bricks and used iron bars and sticks.

Altogether there were one hundred casualties.

A squadron of Scots Greys, four hundred of the Staffordshires and three hundred of the London police were sent to Manchester yesterday.

The affair is in connection with the carters' strike.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

ST. PAUL'S ENCIRCLED.

AVIATOR'S FEAT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]
Durban, July 6, 9 a.m.

Graham Gilmour encircled St. Paul's yesterday in his aeroplane.

IMPERIAL COMMERCE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 6, 9 a.m.

At a meeting in London, of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire, it was resolved to form a British Imperial Council of Commerce.

THE MORROCAN QUESTION.

FRANCE AND GERMANY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 6th, 9.50 a.m.

An inspired statement from Paris declares France to be desirous of entering into conversations with Germany, but matters may take a more favourable turn if the German warships are recalled from Agadir.

The German Press anticipates a calm business-like treatment of the question by Paris.

London papers point out that the departure of the Kaiser for a cruise on the Norway shores, shows the situation is viewed without anxiety in Berlin.

AMERICA'S UNPRECE- DENTED HEAT.

CORN MARKETS AFFECTED.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 6th, 9.50 a.m.

The corn markets in Chicago and Kansas have become extremely excited on the receipt of the reports of unprecedented heat, which has burned up the Oklahoma crops and scorched the fields of Kansas from end to end.

The prices in Chicago in corn rose from four to seven and eight points and in Kansas to six points.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

DEATHS THROUGH EX- TREME HEAT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

Durban, July 6th, 9.50 a.m.

Owing to the heat wave which is passing over America and Canada, deaths have been numerous.

One hundred and eighty three occurred in Montreal in two days, including one hundred and forty six children.

Twenty-six deaths were recorded in New York directly through the heat, nineteen in Chicago, fifteen in Pittsburg, thirty-one in New England and nine in Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS IN ALBANIA.

PORTE'S ATTITUDE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 6, 2.35 a.m.

From Constantinople it is reported that the report regarding the Albanian revolutionaries is that they are not progressing.

Preparations have been ordered for a general mobilization, and all leave granted to officers has been cancelled.

M. Catinas and M. Nicholas ordered the mobilization of seven thousand French troops on the boundary yesterday but postponed the order in view of the fact that Turkey was probably extending the amnesty.

HOME POLITICS.

THE VETO BILL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 6, 2.35 p.m.

The House of Lords has passed Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the Veto Bill by 253 against 46 votes.

In winding up the debate, Lord Selborne said that if the Government were temporarily successful on this question, the people would eventually recognise the strength of the House of Lords' case.

His remarks are regarded as an indication that the House of Lords will yield.

BY-ELECTION IN GLASGOW.

London, July 7, 7.50 a.m.

As a result of the by-election in the Ardrossan Division of Glasgow, Mr. White, the Liberal candidate, has been returned by 3,889 votes, as against 2,783 votes in favour of the Unionist candidate, Mr. Watts.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STATE OF AFFAIRS. IN PORTUGAL.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 6, 2.35 p.m.

There are rumours that there has been fighting in Lisbon as a result of the Monarchist revolt in Lisbon yesterday.

The rumours have not been confirmed.

MOROCCAN SITUATION.

BRITAIN'S ATTITUDE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 6, 3.50 p.m.

The London "Daily Graphic" publishes the announcement that, though the Anglo-French exchange of views is uncompleted, the Foreign Office, consequently upon a Cabinet Council, on Tuesday, intimated to the German Ambassador that Great Britain would not contemplate without the gravest concern the possibility of the establishment of a German naval station in Morocco.

WORLD'S BOXING CHAMPION.

TO FIGHT AT SYDNEY.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 7, 2 a.m.

Jack Johnson, world's champion, and (?) Bill Lang have signed articles to meet in Sydney at the Eastern Club.

[Bill Lang, who, apparently, is the man whom Reuter means, recently fought Bombardier Wells, who sportsmen in England thought would soon be a match for Jack Johnson, the world's champion.]

FLOODS IN AMERICA.

AFFECT CORN MARKET.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 7, 2 a.m.

It is reported that as a result of the reports of heavy rains in the United States the price of corn at Chicago has dropped over three per cent.

At New York, oats and wheat have sympathised, and cotton has slumped to 34.

Similar reports are coming in from different parts of the country.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE SUNKEN MAINE. RAISED AT LAST.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 6, 11.15 p.m.

From Washington it is announced that General Bixby, who is the Government expert in charge of the operations for raising the sunken battleship, the Maine, of the United States Navy, reports that the sinking of the ship, which was largely due to the outbreak of the Hispano-American War, was caused by the explosion of her three magazines.

The effects could not have been produced from without, and the cause would never be known.

[On February 15th, 1898 the Maine, an American battleship, lying in Havana harbour, was blown up and 260 officers and men were killed. The Americans attributed the explosion to Spanish treachery, and a cry for vengeance went up from the States. Congress demanded the withdrawal of Spain from Cuba, and authorised the use of the naval and military forces to enforce the demand. Before this ultimatum could be presented, however, the American Minister at Madrid was handed his passports and war was begun.]

BRITISH AGENT IN EGYPT.

TO SUCCEED GORST.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 7, 1.40 a.m.

Mr. J. C. Wedgewood, member Newcastle-under-Lyme, put the question in the House of Commons as to whether Lord Kitchener was to be appointed British Consul General in Egypt.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said in reply:—"I take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Government the very great regret at the illness of Sir Eldon Gorst, which precludes the possibility of his returning to Egypt, and necessitates his resignation. We are deeply sensible of the high value of the public service which Sir Eldon Gorst has rendered and of the great loss which his retirement entails. Beyond that, I can make no definite announcement at present."

TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

RESPIRE FOR REBELS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 7, 7.25 a.m.

It is understood at Vienna that Turkey extends the respite for the submission of the Albanian rebels in order to utilise the time for further negotiations, though meanwhile military preparations continue.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

ROYALTIES BARRED.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 5.

The Co-operative Society formed by the members of the Provincial Society has again asked the Board of Justice to memorialize the Throne on their behalf that royalties should not be chosen as presidents of the new Cabinet.

The request has been complied with by the Board of Justice.

CHINA'S SHIPPING.

CHINA-AMERICAN CAPITAL.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 5.

A company to promote the shipping trade in China has been formed with China-American capital and has been registered by the sanction of the Ministry of Communications.

HUNAN RAILWAY.

FOREIGN ENGINEER ENGAGED.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 5.

A foreign engineer-in-chief has been engaged for the Hunan and Hupah Railway at a salary of £2,000 a year with £150 per month as house allowance. The contract is for three years.

NEW SUPERINTENDENT.

FOR INDUSTRIAL BODY.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 5.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has sent a special deputy to be the superintendent of the Industrial Body at Fengtien.

ANTUNG-FENGTIEN RAILWAY.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 5.

The Antung-Fengtien Railway will be opened for traffic on the 1st day of the 8th moon.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

THE TEA TRADE. REPORT CONTRADICTION.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 5.

The report of the nationalization of the tea trade has been contradicted.

LATE TARTAR GENERAL.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 5.

The Throne has sanctioned the memorial presented by the Army Board for an annual allowance for the family of the late Tartar General who was assassinated in Canton as if the General had been killed in battle.

CHINA'S CURRENCY.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 6.

The enforcement of the new currency system has been postponed until the 1st day of next Chinese New Year by the order of the Board of Finance, so as not to inconvenience the merchants.

A NAVAL BASE.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 6.

Prince Tsai Hsun and Admiral Sir Sah will proceed to Chiu Shan shortly to investigate the strategic conditions of the harbour before deciding to make it a naval base.

OFFICIAL CHANGES.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 6.

The New Cabinet intends to reinstate Shun Chun Huan, ex Viceroy of Canton.

It is reported that H.E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, intends to secure the post of Viceroy of Nanking.

THE RAILWAY TROUBLE.

[SHANGHAI PO SERVICE]

Peking, July 6.

The Cabinet ministers have instructed H. E. Tuan Fang, Cheng How Sui and Ling Kin Chang to endeavour to pacify the shareholders of the railways in the Three Eastern Provinces.

The Weather Forecast.



CALDBECK MAGGREGOR & Co., Hongkong.

MISS L. BORGIA'S HAREM SKIRT

The harem skirt appeared at the Vatican 400 years ago and was as unpopular with Pope Alexander VI. as it appears to be, from the news that has come this way from London, with Queen Mary of England. Lucrozia Borgia was the first to wear the harem skirt in Rome, and while she had a good deal of freedom at the Vatican, being the daughter of Pope Alexander VI., his Holiness banned the dress.

"It may come as a surprise to many readers to learn that the harem skirt, which is creating such a stir just now, can hardly be regarded in the light of a twentieth century innovation as it was introduced 400 years ago, by no less a person than Lucrozia Borgia, daughter of Pope Alexander VI. and sister of Cesare Borgia.

"In the quaint diary of Burchardus, the scandal loving Pope of Alexander VI.'s court, we find a most detailed description of the magnificent toilettes which formed part of Lucrozia's trousseau when she was married to the Duke of Este, and no fewer than three richly jewelled and embroidered jupes-culotte are mentioned. Indeed it may be said without fear of exaggeration that Lucrozia Borgia wore the breeches in more senses than one.

"The new fashion 'caught on' to such an alarming extent that in 1520 the Pope published a decree prohibiting the hybrid garment, at the same time forbidding ladies to wear low cut gowns, of which, by the way, Dante himself had expressed marked disapproval two centuries earlier in his "Divina Commedia."

"That feminine vanity proved stronger than the papal threats and prohibitions may be inferred from the fact that the puritanical Pius IV was obliged in 1564 to issue another most stringent decree against the audacious novelties introduced in ladies' attire, going so far as to forbid not only the obnoxious harem skirt, but also 'all curls, stuffings, fashions, low cut bodices, openwork stockings and lace ornaments.'

"Needless to say that the Roman ladies did not submit to these tyrannical impositions without a spirited attempt at resistance. But alas for the fair rebels! The ungalant Pope subjected all transgressors to the ignominious punishment of a sound whipping, like so many naughty and disobedient little girls.

"No less a lady than Donna Imperia, the recognized beauty of Rome, was publicly whipped on September 22, 1570, for daring to disregard the Papal decree, and three other fair culprits, guilty of the same heinous offence, were locked up in the grim old prison of Tor di Nona like common malefactors. Another 'leader of fashion,' Donna Isabella, having ventured abroad in all her finery and a harem skirt on July 6, 1567, had the misfortune of meeting the bargello, or head of the papal police, who ordered his minions to divest the lady then and there of her objectionable garments, which were carried to the Vatican as a trophy. Fortunately for the improvised Lady Godiva the month of July is very warm in Rome and there was no danger of Donna Isabella catching a cold.

"The chronicler Pietro Aretino relates that a Roman lady who had been summoned for wearing prohibited garments had the impudence to appear before the Judge in a harem skirt! Evidently Pius IV. had failed dismally in his crusade against feminine extravagance, for his successors found it necessary to continue the campaign, and we read that in 1658, during the carnival a well known lady was publicly whipped for wearing a harem skirt, while in 1679 Innocent XI. published another decree threatening dire punishments, both temporal and spiritual, to all devotees of fashion who should dare to disregard his orders. But when Goethe visited the Eternal City in 1787 he found that the Roman ladies still serenely ignored the papal prohibitions and that the Vatican had wisely given up the unequal struggle with fashion."

Mr. Reginald Buckley.—If I desire particularly to shake anybody off, I give good advice.

DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS.

Ministry's Dissatisfaction.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)

Canton, July 5.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is dissatisfied with the action of the viceroys and governors of the various provinces in the settlement of diplomatic questions. Some of them when pressed by the foreigners to meet their demands, maintained a weak attitude at first but gave way in the end. Others, for the mere sake of preserving their friendship with foreigners, concluded a treaty or treaties haphazard and without considering that the conclusion of same will materially affect the interest of China, and interfere with her policy of dealing with cases concerning foreigners.

The Ministry has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy that in future, if His Excellency wants to draw up agreements with foreigners for the construction of railways, opening up mines, the issue of loans, and the engagement of foreigners as advisers, or sign a commercial treaty, His Excellency should submit drafts to the Ministry for consideration and approval. For agreements drawn up, or treaties concluded without the consent of the Ministry, the Viceroy will be held responsible in case a diplomatic question, under the treaty, or connected with the agreement, should crop up.

JAPAN DESIRES ARBITRATION.

Japan, it was stated in official circles recently, is prepared to participate in negotiations for a general treaty of arbitration between the United States and this country, and is willing to submit proposals for such an agreement, if invited.

Government leaders are deeply interested in the tentative draft of the arbitration proposal which the American government submitted to Great Britain and France, and it is regarded as the most able document on the subject of arbitration ever produced. The proposal meets with hearty approval here, and Japan; it is believed in government circles, may be able to offer valuable practical suggestions looking to the successful conclusion of an arbitration treaty between the United States and this country.

THE MURDER OF MR. ASHE.

The Madras Mail, June 17th.

We deeply regret to state that news has just been received in Madras that Mr. R. W. D'E. Ashe, the Acting Collector of Tinnevely, was shot dead at Maniyachi Junction this morning. The Hon. Mr. J. Twigg is proceeding to Tinnevely this evening to institute enquiries.

Further news regarding the murder of Mr. Ashe shows that the murderer, a Brahmin, travelled in the same train with Mr. and Mrs. Ashe who were going to Kodaikanal, and when the train stopped, Maniyachi (the assassin) shot Mr. Ashe in his compartment. He then retreated to the station latrine and committed suicide. His body has not yet been identified. He was accompanied by another Brahmin who succeeded in getting away. A reward of Rs.1,000 is offered for his apprehension.

This murder follows, and at a short interval, the publication of an abominable seditious vernacular pamphlet, a copy of which a few days ago came into our possession, and the crime may prove to be the outcome of the appeal therein made to "patriotic" Indians to strike down their British oppressors. Mr. Ashe entered the Indian Civil Service at the examination of 1894, and joined in December 1895. After the usual experience of district work he became a Head Assistant Collector in 1904. He had to deal with the serious Tuticorin riot of three years ago, and thus, presumably, incurred the hostility of those who have now out short the career of an able Government servant.

It is wired from Calcutta that ten arrests have been made in connection with the murder of Mr. Ashe at Tinnevely on June 17th. Evidence is accumulating that the murder was the result of a conspiracy.

THE PROUDLOCK CASE.

The Policy of an Appeal.

A correspondent of the "Singapore Free Press" of the 20th ult. writes an interesting letter under the above heading:—

Sir,—I see in this morning's issue of your paper a letter by Mrs. Proudlock to her solicitor instructing him to withdraw her appeal. This appears to me to be a serious mistake by the unfortunate lady and that for two reasons (1) Even if the Court of Appeal should feel itself unable to reverse the finding of the Lower Court, it is unlikely that the judges would fail to endorse the strong recommendation to mercy which the Lower Court thought proper to make. This would strengthen and not weaken her position. (2) It appears to me that the Court below went wrong in law and that the Court of Appeal would be amply justified in reversing the finding.

The Court below seems to have confounded the rule as to the onus of proof in Criminal Cases with the rule in Civil Cases. The rule in Civil Law is that when the Plaintiff has established a prima facie case the onus is then shifted on to the defendant to prove his story and if he should fail to do so to the satisfaction of the Court, judgment will be given for Plaintiff. The rule in Criminal Law is that there is a reasonable doubt on the whole of the evidence the benefit of that doubt must be given to the accused. To illustrate the application of these rules to the Proudlock case the reasoning would be somewhat in this manner. Under rule in Civil Law the Court would say "The Crown (Plaintiff) having proved that Steward died through wounds inflicted upon him by the accused (defendant) the Crown has established a prima facie case of murder and the onus is then shifted on to the accused to show that she was justified in her actions. She has left the Court in doubt as to this and has therefore failed to establish her case. Judgment for the Crown." Apply the rule in Criminal Law to the same state of affairs and we have this "We have heard all the evidence for the Crown and for the accused. The accused's story has not completely or fully satisfied us that she has brought herself within the exceptions. But we must go on to the whole of the evidence, the evidence for the Crown and for the accused. On the whole of that evidence we entertain a reasonable doubt as to whether the accused committed murder or not. The benefit of that doubt must be given to the accused. She is therefore acquitted." This distinction does not appear to have been pointed out to the assessors.

With regard to the "following up" upon which such stress was laid, it is not murder if a person kills another not knowing the nature and quality of his act. If a lunatic deliberately seeks out a person and then stabs him with a knife, he is fully conscious of the act he is doing and intends to do it, but he is not guilty of murder, although the blow is purposive and well directed, because he is not aware of the nature and quality of his act. The accused may have been conscious of what she was doing in following up the deceased and shooting at him. Her actions may have been purposive but she may not have been aware of the nature and quality of them. Another distinction that does not appear to have come out at the trial. It seems to have been assumed that if her actions were purposive, she must necessarily have been aware of the nature and quality of them, a conclusion which by no means follows.

There are many other points which could well be relied on. I have only attempted to indicate the lines which could be taken in the hope that it may lead to Mrs. Proudlock, through the medium of her friends and advisors, reconsidering the question of the withdrawal of her appeal. It is not for me to argue the case over again in your columns.

Mr. W. B. Kerr.—Man is never so happy as when advising woman; and woman is never so happy as when ignoring his advice.

Mr. Elliott Hendrick.—Strategy is taking the enemy unawares and not giving him a fair show.

MEN BETTER THAN "SYSTEMS"

A skeptical view of "scientific management" is taken by no less an authority than "Engineering News" in an article reviewing the results achieved by efficiency experts in their new method of conducting business. The writer cannot bring himself to believe that there is any such thing as a real "science" of managing a manufacturing or a commercial industry. Individual experts have done wonders in putting particular concerns on a systematic basis. This, however, he contends, is quite a different thing from the formulation of a "science."

The art of managing the work of others is old. Just as old is the endeavour to conduct management efficiently by the application of knowledge, intelligence, keen scrutiny of operating relations, and even the genius which often goes beyond all these. 'Scientific management' must mean something quite beyond this. It can have no other meaning than that, by study based on observation, certain general laws have been derived, whose intelligent application is capable of yielding results outstripping those of past practice; not, be it noted, that one man or another did actually achieve certain unprecedented results, but that behind such results lies a rational formula, a set of known principles having logical interconnection, which enables others to attain similar excellence of management. More than this: Since the term 'scientific management,' as currently used, is not limited to particular applications, but indeed is claimed to have universal scope, this alleged science must consist not of principles of accounting control, or principles of sales management, or principles of shop administration, or principles of contracting management, but broadly of principles of management per se. Who that is familiar with the complex and ever-new problems, both human and mechanical, which arise in managerial work can recognize here a field for the development of a 'science?' Of course more accounting systems, forms for cost-determining records, schedules of routine, and the like, however helpful as methods, are not science.

If a true science of management has been developed—though we have no knowledge of the existence of such a science, nor do we clearly perceive its possibility—is it credible that it should have been even fragmentarily in existence for five or ten years and no manual, text, or treatise setting it forth should be before the reading world? Such a science being of universal application and therefore unhampered and uncomplicated by the individual characteristics of different occupations or fields of labour, and being further more free from the tedious intricacies of mathematical evolution, could not be a long involved thing, but would be contained by a small, simple book. No such book has come to our view. Frankly, we are skeptical as to the existence of the alleged 'science.'

Ability to manage, the writer goes on to say, is personal—it is like success, founded on a natural gift and not on acquisitions. It is Napoleonic. Napoleon could not teach his successors how he did it, and our successful efficiency engineers are no more able to impart their ability to others than he was.

Mr. N. W. Burbridge.—Some people believe they can get as much pleasure and profit out of hearing good music given by others as by giving it badly themselves.

Mrs. E. G. White.—Song is a weapon we can always use against discouragement.

Col. A. G. Lucas.—Doctors are envious of golf because it keeps men in such perfect health.

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FOREIGN NEWS ITEMS.

Italy.

In all probability the great monument to King Victor Emmanuel in Rome is destined to become the mausoleum for the Italian Kings. The late sculptor Sacconi, who designed the monument, originally had the idea of constructing vast crypts under the edifice itself for this purpose, in view of the fact that the Pantheon has little space left for royal obsequies; and now that the inauguration has taken place, the fitness of the scheme is generally commented upon.

It is probably that the matter will be considered by the Government at an early date, and that an official announcement will be made on the subject if the idea is approved.

France.

According to a report from Evreux, it is asserted there that on the return to France of M. d'Abadie, who eloped to Canada with a governess, efforts will be made to induce him to enter a Trappist monastery.

Two dynamite bombs have been discovered near Versailles on the railway line between Paris and Brest.

Switzerland.

The inauguration at Kandergrat, in the Bernese Oberland, of the new electric-power works, which employ the otherwise wasted force of the Kander to such effect as to produce some 10,000 horse-power, marks a most important step in the development of railway electrification in Switzerland. A great part of this energy is to be utilised in the running of the Loetschberg Railway; but it is generally understood that the question of the electrification of the Gotthard line will be hurried on.

Asiatic Russia.

Gen. Soukhomlinoff, the Russian War Minister, who has now returned to St. Petersburg from his tour of inspection in the Russian Far East, is by no means satisfied with the condition of things as he found them, and it is understood that he has important and extensive recommendations to make with a view to improving the Russian fortifications in Asia.

A special conference, under the presidency of the Prime Minister, the Finance Minister, and the Foreign Minister, is being held for a thorough discussion of the Eastern question, and it is generally expected that important developments will shortly be announced.

Portugal.

Replying to a representative of the "Novidades" on the subject of the Roman encyclical, Senhor Bernardino Machado, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said that the attitude of the Holy See was incomprehensible. The law of separation, he said, was not a law of offence, but of moral and material defence.

Austria.

Direct telephonic communication has now been opened between Paris and Vienna by a line passing through Frankfurt and Munich. The ordinary tariff is eight francs a call.

The Pacific.

Six hundred of the 2,400 natives inhabiting the island of Rotuma have died of measles and dysentery in the past two months. Harrowing scenes have been witnessed, whole villages being almost annihilated.

Sir John Cockburn.—Fresh air and sunlight are the best cosmetics.

Mr. E. Wood.—It is undesirable that a family should occupy a two-roomed house; but the landlord cannot add a new room every time an addition is made to the family.

Principal Griffiths.—Engineers are the missionaries of science.

Intimations



SOUTH MANCHURIA RAILWAY

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THE FAR EAST & EUROPE.

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(Effective from May 1, 1911)
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\$40			6.00 a.m.	1.50 p.m.	2.05	Tues.	Sat.	Sun.	Tues.	Sat.
Y14.95						Sun.	Wed.	Fri.		
Y11.50										
R 9.60										

SOUTH BOUND.

1st Class Fares	Harbin (Russian Train).....Lv.	Changchun (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Mukden (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Dairen (S.M.R. Train).....Lv.	Shanghai (Steamer).....Lv.	Days	Days	Days	Days	Days
R 9.60						Mon.	Wed.	Fri.		
Y11.50										
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Hongkong, 29th April, 1911. [785]

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Hongkong, 9th June, 1910.

[28]

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

From and after 1st January, 1909, the rates of Subscription to the Hongkong Telegraph (daily and weekly issues) will be as follows:—

DAILY—\$36 per annum.

WEEKLY—\$18 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month. The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is 30 cents per quarter. Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only). (PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.)

There will be no rebate to Missionary subscribers as heretofore.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

Hongkong, 22nd December, 1908.

[75]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 7th, 1911.

CANTON'S OPIUM FARM.

Our Canton correspondent throws a very interesting light on the opium question, as affecting the province of Kwangtung. It will be remembered that we dealt at some length with the proposal of the Canton Viceroy to establish an opium farm in his district, though, directly upon the signing of the Anglo-Chinese treaty, the one in existence had been stopped. At the time we questioned the bona fides of the Chinese government, and doubted whether they ever really intended to carry out to the letter the terms of an agreement, which means such a loss to the British subjects in India. Now we find that the information of our correspondent is not only correct, but that preparations are in full swing for the creation afresh of the monopoly. If our supplementary information on the subject is as correct, as that which we previously published, "the preliminary" have been completed and next week tenders, for acquiring the monopoly, will be invited by the Viceroy. Officially, the "new farm" has been instituted to lessen the smoking of the drug. That might or might not be the case, but the fact remains that doubtless with the consent of the Peking authorities, despite the international agreement that exists, despite the fact that India is making a huge sacrifice in yearly revenue, those in power in Canton are doing that, which, on the face of it, is an official encouragement of a trade, which they have time and time again denounced.

It is idle in the face of facts, now public knowledge, to again aver that the Chinese provincial authorities are doing this as a temporary measure. The suppression of gambling and the loss of its attendant revenue is undoubtedly a good reason to advance, but in view of the treaty and its contents this new monopoly can only be viewed with alarm. Of course it might be said that the institution of means for introducing anti-opium medicine into the drug will have a beneficial effect. That may be so, but what is this anti-opium medicine? The constituent parts of the compound are not our immediate concern but its effect on the sale of the drug is. It is hoped by its aid to diminish the taste for it, and to have the gradual effect of curing the depraved smoker of his habit. For each tael of the prepared opium the quantity of the medicine introduced will be five candareens, and periodically this will be increased. When the increase is going to stop however we are unable to learn. Is it to go on till there is nothing else but anti-opium medicine left or is there to be a maximum amount in the mixture? The regulations do not say, and we venture to assert after reviewing the whole of the regulations, which have come into our hands, the institution of the medicine appears to be nothing else than a means of acquiring extra money from the smoker, and not for the purpose of providing the victims of the habit with an easy way of dallying with temptation without incurring the usually inevitable evil consequences. Basing a calculation on the meagre figures to hand it is estimated that the revenue to the provincial treasury will be \$3,000,000 yearly and it cannot be suggested that this will be given up within the next few years as the newly signed agreement would require. In our opinion the new departure is a breaking of the spirit of the Anglo-Chinese treaty, for we cannot assume for one moment that this sudden volteface is anything but an attempt to rehabilitate the fallen fortunes of an exchequer which has suffered by the immense hurry to reform the Chinese morals by "Act of Parliament." We should be the last to animadvert against the proposed procedure if we were convinced that the scheme was intended solely for the good of the populace, but the second string to the bow, the requirement of a heavy purchase price, and an immense yearly revenue, lead to the assumption that reform alone is not the intention of the Kwangtung authorities, nor does it, we think, occupy even a primary place in their consideration, money has to be found, and opium supplies it as quickly as any other taxable commodity.

DAY BY DAY.

'Tis hard, but patience must endure, and soothe the woes it cannot cure.

Three cases of plague have occurred during the twenty-four hours ending noon yesterday.

A box containing clothing and money, to the value of 16 dollars, has been stolen from a hotel at West Point.

The coronation-day pictures taken in Hongkong, will be shown at the Victoria Theatre on Tuesday night.

Owing to the recent heavy rains in Fatsan, nearly all the rice crops have failed on account of the paddy fields being washed out.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss & Co., Secretaries of the Alma Estate, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the Estates for the month of June was 2,032 lbs. (Two thousand and sixty-two pounds).

The General Agent of the Shanghai Samatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij Amsterdam:—"Sold 556 bales tobacco at Guilders 0.83."

The proprietor of the Central Hotel has reported to the police that he has been robbed of a watch and chain, and between six and seven hundred dollars. One of the boys is missing from the hotel.

Thomas Croker Miller, formerly head clerk for the Luzon Stevedoring Co., Manila, committed suicide at the Grand Hotel, Shanghai. The verdict was that deceased came to his death by Lysol poisoning.

Human Hair.

Exports of human hair from Hongkong to the United States rose from a value of \$41,880 in 1907 to 578,119 pounds, worth \$695,137 gold, in 1910. The total export to all countries was 1,300,000 pounds, worth \$1,500,000.

Does It Pay to Advertise?

The Dairy Farm announces that they are again prepared to supply skim milk to their customers. The demand for this milk became so great, a few days after the appearance of the Dairy Farm's advertisement in the columns of the "Telegraph" and in the columns of the "South China Morning Post" calling attention to their skim milk, that they were obliged, not only to withdraw the advertisement from both papers but also to issue notices to customers that they could no longer meet the demands made upon them.

Hippodrome Circus.

The first night's proceedings at the Hippodrome Circus was so successful that a very profitable stay seems to be promised. Last night the large crowd was not disappointed. The whole performance from the first to last was interesting. There was not a dull minute. One need not go into detail to prove its success. It cannot be denied.

Unclaimed Telegrams.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—Addy, Hongkong Hotel (2); Koo-chong, (2); Shearson, Army Navy Club; 2988; 3410; 6410; 7456.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong.

Arnhold, Stanley Pacific Mail Line Office, Chicago; Chiongehe-san, Samarang; Hokeo, Tainan; Honkeo, Tainan; Hutchinson, care of American Consul, San Francisco; Kong Yon, Cholon; Lawtichoen, 221 Hollywood, Batavia; Lokye, Rangoon; Neseang, Bottle; Portugal, Penang; Shuncheong, Naiminli; Stoppant, Astor House, Milan; Tschichong Hon Marche Central, Phnompenh; Taitong, Singapore; Toylung, 120 Connaught, San Francisco; Wagons-lits, Singapore; Yuenchan, Saigon; Yuen Yot, Torreon; 0000, 3883, 2837, 3032, Tientsin; 0678, 1344, 0381, 0674, Macao; 2837, 3032, 4332, Tientsin.

SUPREME COURT.

To-Day.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday last Mr. Justice Gompertz reserved judgment in a case in which the Shing Yuen firm sued the Chin Kee firm for the sum of \$345.20, damages for alleged breach of contract for the sale of 2,000 bags of Lam Tai mark flour.

Mr. D'Almeida appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was that they sold a cargo of two thousand bags of flour to the defendants which were to arrive by ship and to be delivered during the tenth moon of last year. As a matter of fact the steamer did not arrive in port till December 1st, 1910, or the last day of the tenth moon, at six p.m. Plaintiffs immediately gave the usual notice at 9.30 p.m. that day but defendants said they did not receive the notice until December 2nd, when they wrote repudiating the contract. Plaintiff had to sell the goods by contract to another person.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing in defence said he would prove that notice was not delivered until the first day of the eleventh moon and he would call the man who brought it and took back defendants' reply. Judgment was then reserved.

Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment this morning in favour of defendants.

Mr. D'Almeida asked for a stay of execution.

His Lordship: For what?

Mr. D'Almeida: To consider whether we shall appeal.

A stay for a week was granted.

Who is Liable?

A very interesting case was heard in which the Tung Hop firm were the plaintiffs proceeding against Wong Fat and Pang King Sam, partners of the Shun Hing Tseng firm, the defendants.

Plaintiffs claimed from defendants the sum of 232 dollars due as balance for the erection of a theatrical match at Tung Lo Wan under an agreement entered into on February 7th, 1909. Defendants claimed the costs in the action.

Mr. Barlow appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Gardner for the defendants, a new firm created under transference.

Mr. Gardner explained to His Lordship that there was a transference of business some two years ago and a writ was served on us. I appeared under protest. He presumed his friend intended going on against the new firm. If he could prove they are liable he supposed he would be successful.

Continuing Mr. Gardner said the date of the contract was before we were constituted.

His Lordship said that under the circumstances he could not go into the case and he proposed to adjourn it until Friday next.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

We are informed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Managers, that they have received a telegram from London to the effect that the annual general meeting of shareholders in the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., will take place on the 13th instant; that £20,000 has been transferred from the underwriting account which will then stand at £114,200 and that £3,000 has been written off the expenses of the debenture issue. After providing for the usual depreciation and the interim dividend paid in November last, there remains a balance of £27,938, out of which the board of directors recommend the payment to the holders of preferred ordinary shares of 3 per cent. being balance of the dividend for 1908 and 8 per cent. being the dividend for 1909, leaving the dividend for 1910 still in arrear.

A balance of £5,983 is carried forward.

In the municipal effort on the part of the London Council to check the increasing drunkenness among women, shows that more than 45 per cent. relapsed and only a small percentage of the remainder were effectively reformed.

MACAO HARBOUR.

Complications Arising.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, July 5.

H.E. the Viceroy, regarding the action of the Macao Government in engaging Messrs. Macdonald & Co., of Hongkong, under contract, for dredging the Macao Harbour as liable to an infringement of treaty stipulations, and causing obstacles in the way of settling the Macao boundary delimitation question, has telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, requesting that a formal protest be lodged with the Portuguese Minister at Peking.

His Excellency has at the same time instructed the Diplomatic Commissioner to send a similar note to the Macao Government, and the magistrate of Heung Shan and the assistant magistrate of Chin Shan, to jointly institute an enquiry into the matter and report by wire.

It is also said that H.E. the Viceroy received a telegram from the Army Board yesterday, requesting His Excellency to maintain a firm attitude in dealing with the question of dredging Macao Harbour, as a means of upholding China's prestige and national rights.

There is an open agitation against the action of the Macao Government among the Cantonese, especially the people of Heung Shan, and something in the form of retaliation will undoubtedly follow.

The President of the Society for dealing with the question of Macao boundary delimitation, anticipating trouble, has not been slow in his endeavour to save the situation. He has called on the Viceroy and other officials in Canton asking that something should be done towards preventing the Macao Government from carrying out the work of dredging the Macao Harbour, as a means of pacifying the sentiment of the people, and avoiding international friction.

ANTI-OPIMUM MEDICINE.

Tenders for Monopoly.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, July 4.

An official farm for selling prepared anti-opium medicine as a compound of prepared opium, will soon be established in Canton. Anti-opium medicine is to be mixed with the opium in the course of its preparation. Tenders for monopolizing the sale of this medicine will be invited by the Provincial Government, and notice to that effect will be given in the course of next week. It is stated that a security of \$100,000 is required. The institution of the farm has been prompted by the Canton Government to prohibit the smoking of opium. The anti-opium medicine, mixed with the prepared opium, will have a gradual effect in helping the opium smokers to rid themselves of the vice. For each tael of prepared opium, the quantity of the compound will be five candareens, and for every candareen the charge will be 10 cents. The quantity of the compound is to be increased every succeeding term lasting for six months. In every time five more candareens will be added to each tael of prepared opium. Basing on this calculation, a new source of revenue will bring in a sum of over \$3,000,000 yearly. The farmer will be empowered to establish branch offices throughout the Province, and if he manages the farm well, he will be granted a bonus by the Government. The anti-opium Bureau in Canton has already drafted up twenty-four regulations in connection with the running of the new farm.

TOBACCO STRIKE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)
Canton, July 5.

As a result of the inauguration of the Canton Tobacco Leaves Farm, the workmen employed to pare and wrap tobacco, anticipating an enhancement in the price of the weed, took the opportunity to go on strike as a means of demanding higher wages from their employers. The strike did not, however, last long, as the employers acceded to the men's demands. The strikers resumed work on Sunday last. They went on strike again yesterday, the cause of which is unknown.

THE NEW SHIPPING CONVENTIONS.

In to-morrow's issue we will publish the concluding portion of our article on the New Shipping Conventions, the first part of which appeared in our issue of Saturday last, July the first.

This article has been prepared with great care and should appeal to all serious minded men who are interested in ships and shipping. Most of us here, are, either directly or indirectly, interested in this subject for which reason we make special mention of the article in question.

A NEW AND HANDSOME BUILDING.

The premises in Des Vaux Road which at one time were tenanted by the International Bank are being razed and in their stead a handsome building is to be erected. The premises of which we speak are contiguous with the palatial buildings in the occupation of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd. The premises now in course of demolition are the property of the firm named, and the rear portion was used as their town godown.

The building, when erected, will be in uniformity with the one now in use and will improve very considerably that portion of Des Vaux Road. Messrs. Palmer and Turner have the architectural work in hand, and when complete will be made use of by Messrs. Whiteaway Laidlaw and Co.

INDIAN GREY YARN.

In their mail report dated Hongkong July 6, Messrs. Polishwalla and Kotwall say:—

Since our last report on the 24th ult. by S.S. "Arcadia" our yarn market has continued to show a marked improvement.

There was better inquiry throughout the interval and the holders, notwithstanding the showing higher rates in India, showing a disposition to meet freely the requirements of the buyers, a good business of about 7,000 bales has resulted with an advance of \$1, and we close with a firm and an improving tendency. Total Sales 7,700 bales. Unsold Stocks 20,000 bales. Sold but un-delivered in the Godown and to arrive 28,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail Strs. "Delta" and "Assaye" and extra Str. "Colombo Maru" from Bombay, and Str. "Apar" from Calcutta have brought in 5,480 bales for Hongkong, and 9,430 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports &c. amount to about 1,500 bales.

Local Mill.—Business was done in a lot of 250 Bales 10s (a) \$140, and 250 Bales 12s (a) \$141.

Shanghai.—Reports a slight improvement in prices and a better feeling prevailing in the market.

Japanese Yarn 20s.—495 Bales were contracted (a) \$176 to \$183 during the interval.

Raw Cotton Bengal.—There were no fresh arrivals and the balance is nil, nominal quotations \$35 to \$40.

Chinese.—A lot of 450 (small) Bales were sold at \$40; present stocks are 200 (small) Bales and the ruling rates \$37 to \$41.

TO PREVENT ARMED ROBBERIES.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 5.

As a means of wiping out bad characters throughout the Province, the Viceroy has instructed by telegraph all his junior military and civil officials, that in future, should a company of over ten men arm themselves with guns or revolvers, or commit armed robberies in cities, in country markets, or offer resistance to soldiers or policemen, they should be dealt with according to martial law, without the necessity of committing them for trial at the Tribunal. His Excellency reminds them that this order will be withdrawn as soon as the province is cleared of these pests.

POLICE COURT.

Public Spirited Chinese.

The two Chinese, who recently arrested a couple of men, who were robbing a drunken European, and handed them over to the police, were awarded ten dollars each by the government, and Mr. Hazeland, in giving them the money, remarked that he wished there were more Chinese like them in the Colony.

An Accommodating Defendant.

Sergeant Garrod charged a Chinese with obstruction in the street. Mr. Hazeland asked the defendant if it were so, and the reply given was:—If the sergeant says it was so, it must be correct. He was fined \$25.

The Old Story.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, assistant superintendent of imports and exports, preferred a charge against a Chinese with being in possession of one hundred and fifty bottles of cocaine, valued at \$3,000, which, it was believed, was the intention of the defendant to smuggle into Amoy.

The defendant set up a plea of not guilty, and said that the bottles belonged to a man, who had asked him to carry them in a bag.

His tale was not believed and he was fined \$2,000 or in default twelve months' imprisonment.

The cocaine was confiscated.

Bail Estreated.

A Chinese clerk, in the employ of the police, who had been remanded on a charge of accepting a bribe, and admitted to bail in a surety of \$1,000, was to have appeared yesterday afternoon at a further hearing of the case.

No appearance was made, and the magistrate ordered that the missing defendant's bail should be estreated.

DIED IN PRISON.

This afternoon Mr. Hazeland held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Wong Tsoi, who was committed to jail under sentence on May 29th.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. H. Gansher, T. Thompson and H. E. Fielder.

The chief warder of the prison, Mr. E. J. Poirpoint, gave evidence of identification. The deceased was admitted into the jail on a conviction of stealing from the person, being sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in lieu of the last day.

Dr. P. J. Kelly, medical officer of the jail, said that the deceased was admitted into the hospital on the morning of the 5th inst. complaining of weakness of the legs. On the afternoon of the following day symptoms of collapse set in, and he died at 7.35 p.m. The result of the post mortem examination showed that death was due to cirrhosis of the liver.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

GARRISON ORDERS.

Detail. Detail of Officers for the ensuing week:—

Visitor. Detention Barrack.—Major W. M. Withycombe, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.

Field Officer for the week.—Captain H. K. Hughes, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.

Next for duty.—Captain C. A. Chaytor, 1st Bn. K.O.Y.L.I.

Subaltern Officer for the week.—An officer, H.K.S.B. R.G.A.

Next for duty.—An officer, R.E. (To furnish Night Guard at Kowloon Military Hospital during ensuing week.—120th Baluchistan Infantry.)

Major H. L. Kirke, R.G.A., having returned to duty on 4th instant, the unexpired portion of his leave, viz., 5th to 11th July, 1911, is cancelled.

Standing Orders: South China Command.

Para. 12.—Cancel last sentence beginning "when typhoon signals" and substitute:—"This boat will be withdrawn immediately a typhoon signal is hoisted. Bathing is prohibited whenever this boat is not available."

Para. 15.—Add as a third sub paragraph:—"Under no circumstances is bathing permitted in the A.S.C. Cumber whilst typhoon signals remain hoisted."

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.THE CHANNEL FLIGHT.
OF AVIATORS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 6, 11.15 p.m.

All the nine aviators who are still taking part in the European Circuit Race safely crossed the English Channel this morning on their final journey from England to Paris.

THE SHIPPING STRIKE.

ON THE CONTINENT.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 6, 11.15 p.m.

There was serious rioting at Amsterdam amongst the dockers yesterday evening.

Revolvers were freely used.

The troops supporting the police used their weapons, wounding eight persons.

AFFAIRS IN MOROCCO.

SPAIN'S COUNTER-MOVE.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 6, 11.15 p.m.

It is reported from Tangiers that the Spanish troops have advanced to Arzella and camped outside the walls.

ASQUITH EXPLAINS.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 7, 1.40 a.m.

The Prime Minister (Right Hon. H. H. Asquith), in reply to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said that he could say little regarding the negotiations that were passing between the Powers concerning Morocco, but he wished it to be clearly understood that the Government were fully considering the new situation which had arisen in Morocco and future developments in the country, some of which might affect British interests more so than had hitherto been the case.

"We are confident," added the Premier, "that diplomatic discussion of the situation will find a solution of the affair. The part we take therein will have due regard to those interests the fulfilments of which come under Treaty obligations to France, which obligations were well known."

ARBITRATION TREATY.

U.S. AND ENGLAND.

[SERVICE TO THE "TELEGRAPH."]

London, July 7, 7.25 a.m.

In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. David Mason, that there was every prospect of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty being signed very shortly.

The Treaty would be presented to Parliament before ratification.

THE DECLARATION OF
LONDON.

Lord Lindley's Views.

In the course of a letter to "The Times" on the Declaration of London, Lord Lindley says:—Considering the high reputation of those who drafted and settled the Declaration, the infinite trouble they took in framing it, and the difficulty of coming to an agreement when so many discordant views were presented to them, the Declaration, as ultimately approved, is submitted for ratification with such authority and weight as to throw upon those who object to it the onus of satisfying Parliament that it ought not to be adopted. Viewed from this point of view, a careful study of its provisions and of the objections made to them has convinced me (1) that we shall be no worse off either as belligerents or neutrals if the Declaration is ratified than if it is not; (2) that if it is ratified we shall, on the whole, be much better off than if it is not. There are, however, three objections to the proposed rules so serious as to require special notice.

The three formidable objections are those relating to food supply; the destruction of neutral ships; the conversion of merchant ships into war-vessels after they have left the ports of their own country.

1. As regards food supply. There can be no doubt that any war between this country and any other maritime State of importance will seriously affect our commerce and produce great confusion and suffering, and will raise the price of food and other articles largely imported by us. Neutrals will be deterred from attempting to send them. War risks will have to be insured against, and prices will rise rapidly. All this, which is sure to happen whether the Declaration is ratified or not, affords no reason for refusing to ratify it.

As matters stand, food and many other things can be declared by any belligerent to be contraband and be treated as such if it is strong enough to enforce its own views in spite of the protests and opposition of its opponent and of other nations. Not only is this true, but some nations have insisted, and still insist, that they are entitled by international law (as they understand it) to treat food for their enemies as contraband and to take it accordingly, even from neutral vessels. This is not the English view of international law; but it is the view of some other nations, and their views cannot be ignored. The Declaration (by Articles 21 and 33 to 36) puts a stop to this view by declaring food and many other things to be contraband only under certain circumstances. One of those, however, is if assigned to a "place serving as a base for the armed forces of the enemy" (Article 34). It is contended that every port in the United Kingdom to which food-carrying ships could practically discharge their cargoes may be decided to be a base for the supply for its armed forces if we were at war; and that the Declaration exposes us to greater risk of starvation than we should be exposed to without it. The real truth is that the starvation of this country in case of war will not depend on the Declaration, but on whether we can protect our sea-borne commerce.

2. The destruction of neutral prizes. Here again we must ask ourselves, What is there to prevent such destruction now? What is there to enable a neutral to obtain compensation if his vessel is destroyed by a belligerent? All he can do is to seek redress in the belligerent's Prize Court, and from some of those Courts no redress can be obtained. The Articles 48 and 49 of the Declaration certainly improve his position. Article 48 prohibits the destruction of neutral prizes. Article 49 makes some exceptions. The two articles taken together throw on the belligerent the burden of justifying the destruction and entitle the neutral, to compensation if the Court decides in his favour, and Article 51 does the same. But we have not been able to induce other Powers to go further in this direction. The result is a compromise, and one which is better than having no rule at all, and better than leaving each nation to enforce its own law.

The provisions for compensation (Articles 50 to 53) are all in favour of neutrals. Under the Declaration no neutral prize can be lawfully destroyed unless the captor can prove many things which he may not be able to do, and which he certainly will not have to prove in the Courts of his own country unless the Declaration is ratified. This is an undoubted gain to neutrals; and the new rules not only do not restrict the practice of this country when at war, but extend our rights if we choose to extend them.

3. The conversion of merchant vessels into war-ships. This can be done now in any port of the belligerent or any of its allies. It can also be now done at sea by any belligerent which is prepared to take the consequences. The Declaration leaves matters as they are, as no agreement can be come to. But it would surely be most unwise to refuse to ratify a valuable set of rules agreed upon, after careful consideration, simply because they do not form so complete a code as could be desired.

It is said that, if the Declaration is ratified, privateering, which was practically abolished in 1856, will be revived and be as bad, if not worse than ever. But to refuse ratification of the Declaration will not improve matters; they will simply remain in this respect as they are. If, notwithstanding the agreement to abolish privateering, it is still competent to one of the signatories to the Declaration of 1856 to convert its merchant ships into war-ships at sea, or wherever else it can, it will be equally competent for the other signatories to do the same; as competent for us as for our enemies. If they can arm their liners and commercial ships, we can arm ours. The strongest would get the best of such warfare as that.

Although I heartily concur with those who think that the Declaration ought to be ratified, it should, I think, be ratified upon the clearly expressed understanding that in interpreting it regard should be paid to the admirable Report to carry out which is its avowed object. There ought to be no room for doubt about this.

SELANGOR'S BALANCE-SHEET.

Shows Larger Income and
Decreased Expenditure.

The financial condition of the State of Selangor for 1910 is described in the annual report of the British Resident (Mr. J. O. Anthonisz) who states that the revenue collected during the twelve-month under review amounted to \$9,238,845, showing an excess of \$1,021,954 over the estimate and an increase of \$349,195 over the actual receipts in the preceding year. The important increase under customs (\$344,913) is principally due to the largely augmented export of rubber and the increased collection in respect of the duty on tin and tin-ore, against which should be placed the apparent loss of import duty in respect of opium owing to the Government having taken over the monopoly. Decreases are recorded under the headings of licences and interest, that under licences being due to the duty collected on spirits, being only \$47,276 as against an estimate of \$192,000.

On an estimate of \$9,254,227, the expenditure of the State amounted to \$7,311,805, representing a saving of \$1,422,422. It was also less than that of the previous year by \$352,541. The surplus of revenue over expenditure was \$1,407,040.

The cash balance to the credit of the State on December 31, 1910, was \$230,303. On the same date in 1909 it stood at \$441,440. The statement of assets and liabilities as on December 31 last furnishes the following totals: Assets \$23,854,534, liabilities \$395,253, balance \$23,459,280. As, however, the assets include \$7,357,393 under "Advances to Federation" which the Treasurer properly characterises as a doubtful item, and \$5,860,968 on account of advances made to Pahang, the ultimate recovery of which is possibly open to question, a reduction of the above balance by some thirteen million dollars would probably effect a closer approximation to the real state of the case.

THE CATHAY TRUST, LD.

An extraordinary meeting of the shareholders of the Cathay Trust, Ltd. was held in the office of Messrs. J. H. Wattie & Co., Ltd., Shanghai, July 4. Mr. J. A. Wattie presided and among those present were Messrs. W. A. O. Platt and J. H. McMichael, Directors, and Mr. J. C. Dyer, Manager.

The Chairman explained that the business was purely formal and consisted of the confirmation of the resolution passed at the previous meeting. He accordingly proposed that the resolution, reading as under, be confirmed:—

That the Articles of Association be altered by substituting the following article for Article 6 namely:—

"6.—The initial capital shall be divided into 1,000,000 preference shares of 18s. each and 1,000,000 ordinary shares of 2s. each. Such preference shares shall confer the right to a fixed cumulative preferential dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum on the capital paid up thereon and shall rank as regards dividends and capital in priority to the ordinary shares but shall not confer the right to any further participation in profits or assets. And upon any increase of capital the Company shall be at liberty to issue any new shares with any preferential deferred or special rights, privileges or conditions attached thereto. Provided that nothing in this clause contained shall be deemed to prevent the payment of interim dividends on the ordinary shares of the Company, but before any such interim dividend is paid on the ordinary shares the holders of preference shares shall be entitled to be paid the arrears (if any) of dividends due to them and also to be paid an interim dividend proportionate to the period elapsed of the then current year."

The rights hereby attached to the preference shares may be altered by special resolution, passed with the approval in writing of the holders of three quarters of the issued shares of such class.

Mr. McMichael seconded, and the confirmation was agreed to. This concluded the business.

JAPANESE TARIFF.

Import of Explosives.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following particulars have been furnished by the Japanese Ministry of Finance in reply to inquiries as to the treatment of certain articles under the new Customs Tariff of Japan, which is to come into force on July 17 next. 1. Explosives containing nitro-glycerine, such as "kiesel-guhr" dynamite, gelignite, blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite, &c., will be dutiable as "dynamite" under Tariff No. 231 (2).

Explosives not containing nitro-glycerine will be classed as dynamite; nor will explosives containing nitro-glycerine, which are to be classed as gunpowder under No. 231 (1), such as smokeless gunpowder, &c. 2. Tension fuses, quantity fuses, &c., which are termed electric detonator fuses, and have an explosive, for causing a detonation, attached to one end of the fuse, are to be classed as fuses under Tariff No. 231 (4). 3. Duties are to be levied upon machinery in accordance with the "net" weight. 4. Tariff No. 605 (parts of machinery) will be applicable only to parts imported separately.

Complete machines imported in separate sections for convenience of shipment (whether or not shipped on one and the same vessel), will not be dutiable under Tariff No. 605. 5. The term "straight rules" in Tariff No. 536 includes boxwood folding rules.

Mr. R. N. Truman, secretary and manager, informs us that the output of dry rubber from the Chemor United Rubber Estates, Ltd., for the month of June, 1911, was 945 lbs.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

The Shipping Strike.

London, July 3.—A resolution has been adopted at the meetings of the Hull strikers in favour of an immediate return to work under certain conditions. This is expected to lead to a prompt settlement.—"N.C.D. News."

Navy Department and Officers. Washington, July 4.—The navy department has decided to make room for further promotions in the official personnel. An order has been issued for the retirement on the ground of disability of four captains, four commanders, four lieutenant commanders and two lieutenants.—"Cable News American."

The Tumen River Dispute. Peking, July 2.—The Japanese Consul at Kirin, Mr. K. Iiyashi, denies that a Chinese steamer was detained on the Tumen river, and states that the vessel was merely warned that she could not take in cargo at Korean ports not open to trade.—"N.C.D. News."

Roosevelt is Taft's Target. Indianapolis, Indiana, July 4.—President Taft passed through this city on his way west yesterday. In the course of an address the President took occasion to reply to the criticisms of Ex-President Roosevelt on the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain. He maintained that a nation could arbitrate questions involving the national honour as well as any others. The President argued that all questions submitted for arbitration involved national honour to a greater or less degree, and he saw no reason why a nation could not settle those questions generally regarded as purely of that nature.

The Anti-Trust War. London, July 1.—The Federal Grand Jury has returned indictments against nine combines, comprising eighty-three persons, alleged to constitute the so-called Wire Trust.

Among them are Mr. Pierpoint Morgan's son-in-law, Mr. Tatter Lee, Mr. Frank Gould and other notable financiers.—"N. C. D. News."

Shonts Denies Tale. Washington, July 4.—Theodore P. Shonts has issued a statement denying the published report that his wife had sued him for a separation. The story was carried by the leading New York papers.—"Cable News American."

Earthquake Shocks in San Francisco.

San Francisco, July 3.—The city was startled last night by two severe earthquake shocks. The seismic disturbance was so severe in each case that thousands of people were terrified and fled from their houses. The greatest damage done, however, was the shaking down of some chimneys and the cracking of a number of large buildings.

Wisconsin Asks Stephenson Inquiry.

Washington, July 1.—The United States Senate has received a request from the Wisconsin state legislature to investigate the election of Senator Isaac Stephenson of that state. The request was accompanied with the full record of the investigation and findings made by the committee appointed by the state legislature of Wisconsin to investigate the election of Senator Stephenson. The report forwarded to the Senate contains the finding that Senator Stephenson was guilty of bribery and attempted bribery in connection with his election to the Senate.—"Cable News American."

Factories in China.

The British Acting Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. H. H. Fox) has furnished a list of manufacturing factories in China and Hongkong producing articles of foreign type with foreign machinery. This list may be seen by British manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C.

Opium Traffic.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information to the effect that, by an agreement between Great Britain and China, signed at Peking on May 8, the British Government consents to the increase of the Chinese import duty on opium to Tls. 350 per chest, the increase taking effect simultaneously with the imposition of an equivalent excise tax on native opium.

YOU

CAN ALWAYS GET THE BEST QUALITY

LOCAL

BEEF AND MUTTON

AND

AUSTRALIAN

FROZEN MUTTON, LAMB,
RABBITS, HARES

FROM

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LIMITED,

BUTCHER'S DEPARTMENT.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

To-day's
Advertisements

DIRECT TO SOUTH AFRICA.

S.S. "BARON ADRIANSSON."

THE above steamer will be despatched on or about 20th August, direct for Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Cape Town.

For Freight, apply to
GILMAN & CO.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [1251]

SOCIETA NAZIONALE DI
SERVIZI MARITTIMI.

STEAM FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE AND PENANG.

Having connection with Company's Mail Steamers to Port Said, Messina, Naples, Leghorn and Genoa, also Venice and Trieste; all Mediterranean, Adriatic, Levant, and South American Ports up to Callao.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to Persian Gulf and Bagdad, also Barcelona, Valencia, Alicante, Almeria and Malaga.)

THE Steamship

"CAPRI"
Capt. Figari, will be despatched on above on WEDNESDAY, the 12th inst., at Noon.

For further particulars regarding freight and passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [16]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT
COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs net.

In Bags of 250 lbs net

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th April, 1910. [8]

M E CHEU & G.

ART PHOTOGRAPHER

HONGKONG.

TELEPHONE NO. 1013.

DEVELOPING, PRINTING & ENLARGING

Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1093]

QUEEN ANNE

was reigning over England 200 years ago when Martell's

Brandy was first put on the Market.

Martell's Brandy is the most popular Brandy

on the Market now, and is used by Hospitals and Clubs, in preference to other Brands.

SOLE AGENTS—

H. PRICE & CO., LTD.,

12, Queen's Road Central,

HONGKONG.

Contractors to the Naval, Military and Civil Hospitals.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1911.

P. PUIAR
"ASAHI" BEER

Note our Price \$12.00 per case containing 4 dozen quarts or 6 dozen pints.

Hongkong, 7th April, 1911. [84]

TO LET.

GODOWNS in MASON'S LANE good for storage of Wines and other articles. Rent moderate. FIRST FLOOR of No. 4, Des Voeux Road, Central. The BUILDING now in occupation of The Mercantile Bank of India to be let from 1st January, 1912.

Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [1078]

TO LET.

GODOWNS at BLUE BUILDINGS, 4a, Praya East. "CREGGAN" 39, The Peak. No. 10, MACDONNELL ROAD, OFFICES in KING'S BUILDINGS, 4th Floor.

GODOWNS, 151 to 155, PRAYA East.

SEMI-EUROPEAN FLATS East corner of Observation Place. The Trams stop at the door.

Also NEW EUROPEAN FLATS adjoining the new Seaman's Institute, Praya East.

19, CONDUIT ROAD. FLAT in BLUE BUILDINGS, 4 Praya East.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1911. [159]

TO LET.

GODOWN No. 5A, DUNDRELL STREET.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY COMPANY LIMITED.

Hongkong 1st June, 1911. [81]

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

"EMPRESS LINE."

Between China, Japan and Europe via Canada and the United States, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria and Vancouver B.C.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of 12 DAYS YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 21 DAYS HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER SAVING 5 TO 7 DAYS' OCEAN TRAVEL.

Proposed Sailings from Hongkong and Quebec, &c. (Subject to alteration.)—Connecting with Royal Mail Atlantic Steamers.

From Hongkong To Quebec:
"Empress of Japan", Satur., July 22. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Aug. 18.
"Empress of China", Satur., Aug. 12. "Empress of Britain" Fri., Sept. 8.
"Empress of India", Satur., Sept. 2. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Sept. 29.
"Monteagle", Tues., Sept. 12. "Empress of Ireland" Fri., Oct. 20.
"Empress of Japan", Satur., Sept. 23. "Empress of Ireland" Fri., Oct. 20.
"Empress of China", Satur., Oct. 14. "ALLAN LINE" Fri., Nov. 10.

"Empress" Steamers will depart from Hongkong at 6 p.m. 12 noon.

Each Trans-Pacific "Empress" connects at Vancouver with a Special Mail Express Train and at Quebec with Atlantic Mail Steamer as shown above. The "Empress of Britain" and "Empress of Ireland" are magnificent vessels of 14,600 tons, Speed 20 Knots, and are regarded as second to none on the Atlantic.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with the Marconi wireless apparatus.

Passengers booked to all the principal points in Canada, the United States, and Europe, also Around the World.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, 1st Class, via Canadian Atlantic Port or New York (including Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent by Canadian Pacific direct Line).....£71.10/-

Passengers for Europe have the option of going forward by any Trans-Atlantic Line either from Canadian Ports or from New York or Boston. SPECIAL THROUGH RATES—Special rates (First Class only) are granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic, and Consular Services, European Civil Services Officials located in Asia, and to European Officials in the service of the Governments of China and Japan, and their families. Full particulars of application from Agents.

Through Passengers are allowed stop over privileges at the various points of interest en route.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries only "One Class" of Saloon Passengers (second Intermediate) the accommodation and commissariat being excellent in every way.

HONGKONG TO LONDON, Intermediate on Steamers and 1st Class on Canadian and American Railways.

Via Canadian Atlantic Port.....£43 Via New York.....£45.

For further information, Maps, Guide Books, Rates of Passage and Freight, apply to—

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent,
Corner Pedder Street and Praya (opposite Blake Pier).

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

For Steamship On
SHANGHAI HANGSANG Saturday, 8th July, D'light.
MANILA YUENSANG Saturday, 8th July, 2 p.m.
TIENTSIN via TSINGTAU, CHIPSHING Sunday, 9th July, D'light.
SHANGHAI, KOBE, & MOJI KUTSANG* Friday, 14th July, Noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, & CALCUTTA NAMSANG* Saturday, 15th July, Noon.
MANILA LOONGSANG* Saturday, 15th July, 2 p.m.
SANDAKAN MAUSANG Saturday, 20th July, Noon.

RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN, (Occupying 24 days).

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang," and "Pookang" leave about every 8 weeks for Shanghai and returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified Surgeon is also carried.

* Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

† Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chifoo, Tientsin & Newchwang.

‡ Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kintai, Lahad Datu, Simperran, Tawau, Usukan, Jesselton & Labuan.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LD.
Telephone No. 215.
Hongkong, 7th July, 1911.

BANK LINE, LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE FROM HONGKONG FOR
VANCOUVER, SEATTLE AND PORTLAND (Or.) via
SHANGHAI and JAPANESE PORTS.

Steamer	Tons D W	Captain	On or about
"ORTERIO"	11,000	Jns. Findlay ..	July 27th.
"SUVERIC"	11,000	F. Cowley	August 22nd.
"KUMERIC"	11,000	G. McGill	September 26th.

To be followed by other steamers of the Company at regular intervals.

The Steamers of the Bank Line, Ltd., carry cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Common Points in the United States of America and Canada, and also for the chief ports in Mexico, Central and South America. Will call at Amoy and Keelung if sufficient inducement offers.

These steamers are of the Newest Design, have most Commodious Accommodation, and are fitted with Electric Light and Wireless Telegraphy.

Special Parcel Express to American and Canadian Points.

For Rates of Freight or Passage apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
KING'S BUILDING, Praya Central.

Telephone No. 780.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1911.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjibodas	JAPAN	1st half July	SHANGHAI	1st half July
Tjitarom	JAPAN	1st half July	JAVA	1st half July
Tjiluwong	JAVA	2nd half July	SHANGHAI	2nd half July
Tjimahl	JAVA	2nd half July	JAVA	2nd half July
Tjipanas	JAPAN	2nd half July	JAPAN	2nd half July
Tjikini	JAVA	1st half Aug.	JAPAN	1st half Aug.
Tjilatjap	JAVA	1st half Aug.	SHANGHAI	1st half Aug.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light, and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers, and will take cargo in all Ports in Netherlands-India on through B/L.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,
York Buildings.

Telephone No. 376

Shipping—Steamers

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

DESTINATIONS.	STEAMERS.	SAILING DATES, 1911
MARSEILLES, LONDON AND ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO AND PORT SAID.....	HITACHI MARU, Capt. T. Yamawaki, Tons 7,000 MIYASAKI MARU, Capt. T. Mami, T. 3,000 KITANO MARU, Capt. F. E. Cope, Tons 2,000	SUNDAY, 9th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 19th July, at Daylight. WEDNESDAY, 2nd Aug., at D'light.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE	KAMAKURA MARU, Capt. B. Kon, Tons 7,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, from KOBE.
VICTORIA, B.C., & SEATTLE via KANLUNG, SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA	TAMBA MARU, Capt. K. Noda, Tons 7,000 AWA MARU, Capt. Irizawa, Tons 7,000	TUESDAY, 18th July, at 4 P.M. TUESDAY, 15th Aug., at 4 P.M.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE.....	KUMANO MARU, Capt. M. Winkler, Tons 7,000	FRIDAY, 4th Aug., at Noon.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.	TOSA MARU, Capt. Tozawa, Tons 6,000	WEDNESDAY, 15th July.
KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	HIRANO MARU, Capt. H. Fraser, Tons 9,000	THURSDAY, 20th July, at 11 A.M.
KOBE and YOKO- HAMA	YAWATA MARU, Capt. T. Sekino, T. 5,000	TUESDAY, 1st August, at Noon.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE & COLOMBO	BOMBAY MARU, Capt. J. Teranaka, Tons 5000	TUESDAY, 11th July.

† Fitted with new system of wireless telegraphy.

† Cargo only.

* Carries deck passengers.

† Calling at Djibouti.

CHEAPEST SUMMER RATES

between

HONGKONG and JAPAN PORTS.

Commencing 1st June, ending 30th September, 1911

Special Excursion Tickets (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	KOBE	MOJI	NAGASAKI
RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.	RETURN.
1st Class	\$120	\$110	\$100	\$90
2nd "	\$ 80	\$ 70	\$ 60	\$ 50

With option of rail between steamers calling ports in Japan.

† Through Passenger Tickets issued to the Principal Cities in the United States, Canada and Europe, in connection with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Railways and Atlantic Steamers. Round-the-World Tickets also issued.

From Hongkong direct to Nagasaki 4 days, to Kobe 5 days and to Yokohama 6 days.

For further information as to Freight, Passage, Sailings, &c., apply at the Company's Local Branch Office in Prince's Buildings, First Floor, Chater Road.

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.

[5]

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	STEAMERS.	To Sail.
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & AUSTRALIAN PORTS	"CHANGSHA" ..	8th July, Noon.
WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	8th .. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	8th .. M'night
HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"	9th .. 8 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	11th .. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"LINAN"	18th .. 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"	15th .. M'night.

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUI."

† AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in Staterooms. A Duty qualified Doctor in carried. REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

‡ MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Tea" and "Taming," saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra state-rooms on deck, aft. saloon accommodation of R.M. "Kallong" is situated on deck, aft.

§ SHANGHAI LINE.—FAST SCHEDULE TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS (Anhui, Chenan, Linan, Chihua), with excellent passenger accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, leave Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at ten o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transhipment at Woosung.

Fares:—\$45 single, \$80 return.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

AGENTS.

Telephone No. 38.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1911.

[3]

Shipping—Steamers

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE

IN CONJUNCTION WITH

Deutsche Dampfschiffahrts Gesellschaft "HANSA."

EAST ASIATIC SERVICE.

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES, via STRAITS and COLOMBO,

TO

Marseilles, Havre, Bremen and Hamburg and to New York.

Taking cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

Next Sailings from Hongkong :

OUTWARD.

For Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama :

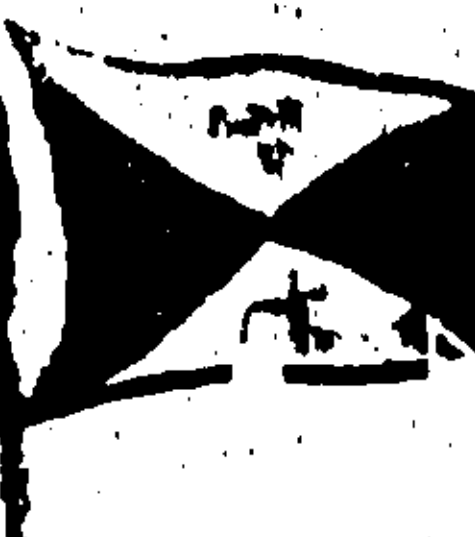
Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
S.S. Sila	16th July			
" Ambria	28th July			
" Aloia	9th Aug.			
" Froisfels	25th Aug.			
" Suavia	6th Sept.			
" Snolben	20th Sept.			
" Bayern	6th Oct.			

For Further Particulars, apply to—

Hamburg-Amerika Linie,

Hongkong Office.

[966]

HONGKONG—
PHILIPPINES.
PHILIPPINES
STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Date
RUBI	4000	S. Crosby ..	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	MONDAY, 10th July, 4 P.M.
ZAFIRO	4000	M. C. Smith ..	MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	THURSDAY, 20th July, 4 P.M.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1911.

[14]

A. R. MARTY.

HONGKONG—HOIHOW—HAIPHONG—PAKHOI.

Highest Class, Fastest and Up-to-date Steamers on the Coast, having accommodation for First-class Passengers.

Electric Light, Excellent Cuisine, and Wireless Telegraphy.

For	Steamship	Captain	Tons	Leaving
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For Freight and Passage, apply to

A. R. MARTY,

24, Des Vaux Road.

[1098]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP CO., LIMITED.

'ail Service to 'ustralia.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamers	Arrive Hongkong from Australia	Leave Hongkong for Australia
EASTERN	20th June	Saturday, July 8.
EMPIRE	3rd July	" July 22.
ST. ALBANS	8th July	" Aug. 19.

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars, apply to

Gibb, Livingston & Co.,

Agents.

[96]

TOYO KISEN KA SHA

Imperial Japanese Trans-Pacific Mail Line.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE

Connecting with the Western Pacific Railway at San Francisco to all points in the United States and Canada

and with Trans-Atlantic Lines for Europe.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
America Maru	11,000	A. G. Stevens ..	Friday, July 21, Noon
Tenyo Maru	21,000	E. Bent	Friday, July 28, Noon
Nippon Maru	11,000	H. S. Smith	Friday, Aug. 18, Noon

† Triple Screws, turbine engines.

• Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "AMERICA MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, the 21st July at Noon.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANIZALES)

Only Regular Direct Service to Mexican Peruvia and Chilean Ports

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.)

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Date of Sailing.
Kiyo Maru	17,200	H. Nishi	Tuesday, Aug. 15, Noon
Buyo Maru	10,500	K. Hashimoto ..	Saturday, Oct. 14, Noon

The Steamers "KIYO MARU" will be despatched hence for MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILEAN PORTS via JAPAN PORTS and HONOLULU, on TUESDAY, 15th August, at Noon.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to

K. MATSUDA, Local Manager.

KING'S BUILDING (Opposite Blake Pier).

[888]

COMMERCIAL.

Penang:

Tin and Rice Quotations

The following business in tin has been done on June 28:—

Penang:

Penang Tin Ex- change, buyers, } \$95.85
no sellers }

Straits Trading Co., 200 tons at 96.45

Singapore:

Straits Trading Co., 175 tons at 96.40

Total 375

Tin is quoted in London to-day at £197 15s. cash and £191 15s. three months' sight.

Rangoon rice is quoted 'hero to-day at \$158 per coyan.

Singapore:

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s share circular for the P. and O. mail of June 30, says:—

At the close of a week which commenced extremely dull there have been considerably larger sales than usual by local holders of sterling rubbers on weaker advices from London. The market otherwise, with the exception of fair dealings in Tronols, has shown no particular features. Industrial have been entirely neglected.

Rubber.—Malacca Ordinaries have been sold at £10 1s. 3d., and Preference 49 11s. 3d., Seafields 90s. 3d., Lanadrons 75s. to 71s. 3d., Highlands 81s. 3d., Tobraus 55s. Patallings 42s., Solangors 42s. 6d., Bukit Kajangs 41s. 3d., Linggis 40s. 3d., Vallambrosas 28s. 6d., Ledburys part paid 27s. 6d., premium, Golcondas 75s. 7.1.2., Consolidated Malays 17s., Sungei Ways 45 7s. 6d., Hajoops 7s. 6d., Bertams 5s. 6d., fully paid Kamunings 5s., Heavwoods 4s. 3d. to 4s. 1d., Rubber Estates of Krian 3s., Chimpuls 1s. 3d., Merliman Options 1s. 8d., and Chersonese Options 1s. In local rubbers dealings have been on a very small scale. Pajamas have changed hands at \$10. Changkat Sordangs \$6.5, Ayer Panas \$3.85 to \$3.75, New Serendubs \$2.10 and Alor Gajabs \$1.50.

Mining.—Tronols remain very firm and business has been done in the shares at prices ranging between \$38.30 and \$40. Bruangs have been placed at \$5.00 and Belats at \$6.75.

Land and Tin.

The "Times of Malaya" of the 29th ult. publishes a special article giving the Government side of the tin duty question. It says: "Government duty is not a tax, it is a royalty, being part of the bargain government makes when selling the land." There is a

LOG BOOK.

Sale of Old Ships.

British owners of sailing-ship tonnage, continue to dispose of their vessels to foreigners as opportunity offers, and during the three months of the present year twenty-three iron and steel ships have been sold (twelve during March). In the aggregate they register about 39,000 tons with a carrying capacity of about 63,000 tons, and realised just under £73,000 or about 37s. 6d. per registered ton which is a considerable advance on the values ruling last year.

Protection of Japanese Residents in China.

The Tokyo "Asahi" makes a suggestion, which will hardly meet with a very sympathetic response among the Chinese. It is inspired by the recent performance of the Japanese gunboat "Fushimi," in navigating the upper course of the Yangtze as far as Chungking, and is to the effect that the Japanese navy might profitably occupy itself with the construction of a number of gunboats, specially designed for the navigation of Chinese inland waters and the protection of the lives and property of Japanese residents in the interior of China, as also for the establishment of Japan's commercial influence in those regions.

Dodging Lighters and Sampans at Hankow.

Another responsibility has been laid upon the shoulders of the already harassed ship-master at Hankow, as, in addition to the present difficulty entailed in dodging lighters, native cargo-boats and sampans, meandering around at night without lights or, in the case of the former, not under efficient control, has now been added that of having to clear large and heavy logs, which have been discharged over the side from lumber steamers and allowed to drift down the river, unattended until such time as it pleases the native boatmen to gather them in. It is quite time the attention of the Harbour Master was directed to this new danger and steps taken to prevent its continuance.

Smuggling Aliens into America.

Smuggling aliens into America is not likely to be a popular practice with ships' officers—we do not mean to imply that it has been—after the treatment which Judge Chatfield, of the United States Circuit Court, has meted out to the New York agent and other local officials of the Hellenic Steamship Company and a number of officers of the Company's steamer Athenai. The agent, who made the rather foolish defence that he considered the United States immigration laws "outrageous," was sentenced to a year's imprisonment in a penitentiary and was also fined a thousand dollars, while his secretary got three months and a fine of a hundred dollars. Three officers, who had fled to Greece while on bail, forfeited their recognisances, and were awarded terms of imprisonment ranging from three to five months, plus fines of 2,000 dols., which will have to be paid before release can be obtained.

The number and tonnage of vessels entering the port of Newchwang during May are 106 vessels of 108,080 tons. Of these, forty-nine vessels of 49,958 tons were Japanese, thirty-two vessels of 38,377 tons British, and fifteen vessels of 12,500 tons Chinese.

The directors of the Suez Canal Company are "banging" the five-pennies in right royal fashion. At the forthcoming general meeting, to be held on June 19, they will, it is stated, announce a further reduction of 50 centimes in the dues, the same to come into effect on Jan. 1, 1912. If they go on at this rate it is quite on the cards that the dues will stand at a fairly reasonable figure before the middle of the century arrives.

Intimations

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

GENTS' OUTFITTERS.

THE "HUSSAR" COLLAR

\$5.00.....per doz.

In all depths from 1 1/2 in. to 3 in.

PERFECT FITTING.

THESE COLLARS ARE HAND DRESSED assuring a perfect fit and a longer period of wearing than machine ironed.

WM. POWELL, LIMITED.

28, Queen's Road.

Hongkong, 15th June, 1911. [1043]

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

Week Days.	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m. Every 15 min.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 min.	
11.30 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. " 15 min.	
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. " 10 min.	
2.15 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	

NIGHT CARS.
8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m., 9.45 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 15 minutes.

SUNDAYS.

Week Days.	
8.00 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 min.	
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 min.	
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon " 15 min.	
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
1.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. " 10 min.	
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. " 15 min.	
7.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 min.	

NIGHT CARS on Week Days.
SATURDAYS.
Extra Cars at 11.45 p.m.

SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers,
Hongkong, 15th June, 1911.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT,

ELECTRICIANS.

Steam, Oil, Gas and Motor Engineers
and
Rickshaw Builders.

Repairs to

Typewriters, Bicycles, Phonographs, and all kinds of Electric Goods and Machinery

PHONE 482.

No. 63, Des Voeux Road Central
Managing Proprietor:
41] C. LAURITSEN.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient result.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS. Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

Mails.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

ALL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS on or about the DATES named—

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL ON	REMARKS.
FOR LONDON, VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DELTA	Noon, 8th July	See Special Advertisement.
3 HANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORON	About 12th July	Freight and Passage.
LONDON & ANTWERP	NORON	About 18th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI	NORON	About 20th July	Freight and Passage.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NORON	About 27th July	Freight only.

For Further Particulars, apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office, Hongkong, 6th July, 1911.

E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD. BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES

For	STEAMERS	To sail on
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP and HAMBURG	"YONCK" 17,000	WEDNESDAY, 12th July, at Noon
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	"LUTZOW" 17,300	About WEDNESDAY, 12th July.
MANILA, YAP, ANGAUR, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE, SYDNEY & MELBOURNE	"PRINCE GEORGE" 6,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 4 p.m.
KUDAT & SANDAKAN	"DORRIS" 5,050	Midlle of July.

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy.
New System of Telefunken.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG and CHINA.

Hongkong, 29th June, 1911. [7]

A. P. JEANNOU, 15, Queen's Road Central.

Just arrived a Large Stock from Italy,

MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SPAGHETTI,

in Packets of 1 lb. and in Boxes of 45 lbs. [1022]

THOS. COOK & SON, Tourist, Steamship and Forwarding Agents, Bankers, &c.

Head Office for the Far East:—16, DES VOEUX ROAD, HONGKONG.
SHANGHAI: 2-3, Foochow Road. YOKOHAMA: 32, Water Street.

TICKETS SUPPLIED TO EUROPE by the principal STEAMSHIP LINES and TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILWAY.
TOURS arranged to ALL PARTS of the WORLD.
BAGGAGE collected, forwarded and insured at lowest rates.
LETTERS of CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES ISSUED and CASHED.
FOREIGN MONIES exchanged.
92] Chief Office:—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPBUILDERS, SALVORS AND REPAIRERS, BOILERMAKERS, FORGEMASTERS, BRASS AND IRON FOUNDERS, CONSTRUCTIONAL, ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERS.

Modern Appliances for quick construction and repair of Ships, Engines, Boilers, Railway Rolling Stock, Bridges, and all Classes of Engineering, Iron and Wood Work, Electrical Drives, Hydraulic & Pneumatic Tools installed throughout the Works.

50-ton Hydraulic TESTING MACHINE for Chains, Wire Ropes, Rivets and Metal Specimens.

THREE PATENT SLIPWAYS taking vessels up to 3,000 tons displacement, providing conditions for painting ships with most efficient result.

100-Ton ELECTRIC CRANE ON QUAY—ELECTRIC OVERHEAD CRANES THROUGHOUT THE SHOPS RANGING UP TO 100 TONS. Estimates given for Docking, Repairs to Hull and Machinery, Constructional Work.

MANAGERS AND AGENTS:

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE HONGKONG, CHINA & JAPAN

Shipping-Steamers.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD

Hongkong-South China Coast Ports.

Highest Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having splendid Accommodation for First-Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHEW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

STEAMSHIPS. CAPTAIN. LEAVING.
Hailiang... Capt. J. W. Evans ... SUNDAY, 9th July, at 10 a.m.
Hailiang... Capt. W. C. Passmore. TUESDAY, 11th July, at 11 a.m.

During the months of JULY and AUGUST, RETURN TICKETS available for three months will be issued at a reduction of 20% on the usual rate to Foochow.

Steamers will arrive at, and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near Blake Pier. For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas, Laprak & Co., General Managers.

[57]

Consignees

"3EN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENOLEUCH,"
FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBRO, LONDON & STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 8th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 8th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1241]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SYRIA,"
FROM ANTWERP, LONDON, MALTA, PORT SAID, SUEZ and STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 7th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Company's surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas, at 9 a.m. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [4]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APOAR,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at once, at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2 p.m. of the 7th inst., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense.

Consignees of Cargo from SINGAPORE and PENANG are requested to take IMMEDIATE delivery of their goods from alongside, such cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at consignees' risk and expense.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the undersigned.

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [1243]

E. C. WILKS, M.I.Mech.E., A.M.N.A.

Consulting Engineer and Surveyor for construction, Valuer and Assessor for the purchase, or sale, of Steamships or Landships.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, 2ND FLOOR.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1911. [1100]

Consignee.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM SHANGHAI, KOBE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed at consignees' risk and expense into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LD.
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [1242]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Company's Steamship

"IYO MARU,"
having arrived from the above ports, consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional goods will be carried on unless instructions are given to the contrary before Noon, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 12th July, will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees' and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed hour. All claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Agents.
Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [5]

To Sail

Regular Steamship Service to New York,

via PORTS and SUEZ CANAL
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

"PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG.

FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

S.S. "LOVAT" ... {Sailing on or about 8th July.

FOR NEW YORK:

S.S. "SURUGA" {Sailing on or about 14th July.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, 6th July, 1911. [1237]

Hongkong-New York.

AMERICAN-ASIATIC S.S. CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

S.S. "INVEROLYDE"

On or about 27th July, 1911.

For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 3rd July, 1911. [1240]

To Sail

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"JAPAN,"
Captain A. Stewart, will be despatched for the above ports on SATURDAY, the 8th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [1244]



The Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, CONTINENTAL AND AMERICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELTA,"
Captain E. P. Martin, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this for Bombay, &c., on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1911, at Noon, taking passengers and Cargo in connection with the Company's s.s. "Marmora," 10,000 tons, from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed via Bombay by the s.s. "Egypt," due in London on the 20th August, 1911.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 24th June, 1911. [4]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LIMITED.

FOR LONDON & ANTWERP.

THE Steamship

"DENBIGHSHIRE,"
Captain L. C. Townsend, will be despatched as above about 8th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [1200]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras, and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship

"CATHERINE APOAR,"
Captain L. C. Townsend, will be despatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., at Noon.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON & CO. LD.
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th July, 1911. [12

The Hongkong Telegraph.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

NEW SERIES No 8610

號二十月六年三統宣

FRIDAY, JULY 7 1911

五拜禮

號七月七英港香

Single Copy 25 Cents.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.
His Majesty King George's visit to the children at the Crystal Palace was a huge success.

One hundred thousand children were entertained. They were conveyed to the Palace in ninety-two railway trains from 56 railway stations.

King George and Queen Mary attended the function and got a tumultuous reception.

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.
In the final tie for the Open Golf Championship, Harry Vardon beat A. Massy.

Other scores were—Taylor 305, Duncan 306.
Vardon and Massy played off their tie over 36 holes.

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.
In connection with the seamen's strike there has been another outbreak of rioting at Hull.

Five hundred men from the London Police Force have been despatched to Hull to assist the local police in suppressing disorder.

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.
Sam Langford, the coloured heavy-weight, knocked out Jack Fitzgerald in the fifth round.

London, June 30, 6.55 p.m.
In their County Cricket fixture, Lancashire beat Worcestershire.

Singapore, July 1, 11.10 a.m.
The death sentence passed upon Mrs. Proudlock has been commuted. She will remain in simple imprisonment pending the decision of the Solangor State Council.

London, July 1, 8.30 p.m.
His Majesty King George V. has issued a message to the people declaring that the affectionate demonstrations evinced during the Coronation ceremonies had filled him with fresh faith and confidence.

London, July 1, 8.30 p.m.
All the ammunition stored in the Territorial Barracks at Hull has been removed and the rifle bolts withdrawn.

The visit of Mr. G. E. Askwith, Comptroller General of the Board of Trade Labour Department, has proved fruitless so far as the arranging of a settlement is concerned.

Hopes are entertained of a settlement being effected at Liverpool.

London, July 1, 8.30 p.m.
The result of the race for the London Cup was as follows:—

Merry Task 1
Anchors 2
Chelms 3

London, July 1, 8.30 p.m.
Following is the result of the Australian Grand National:—

Arquebuss 1
Sparkle 2
Obi 3

London, July 1, 8.30 p.m.
Appended are the latest results in the County Cricket matches:—

Middlesex beat Gloucester.
Warwickshire beat Hants.

In the annual Inter-University rowing match at New London, Harvard beat Yale.

Harvard also beat Yale at baseball, the scores being 8 to 2 and 4 to 1.

London, July 3, 9.15 p.m.
The seamen's strike has been settled at Hull, Liverpool, Grimsby and Belfast.

London, July 3, 9.15 p.m.
Seven aviators have made the flight by aeroplane from Calais to London.

London, July 3, 9.15 p.m.
Street fighting has occurred in Oporto between the populace and the military, as a result of which thirty persons have been killed.

London, July 4, 11.30 p.m.
The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company has acquired the "Shire" line of steamships.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, June 30, 9.40 a.m.
Mr. Barber, the aviation expert, has offered to the Government four aeroplanes with a view to the encouragement of aviation in the Army and Navy.

London, June 30, 9.40 a.m.
The Colonial Office have received from the Colonies numerous messages of congratulation to their Majesties upon their Coronation.

The newspapers give prominence to the message from Viscount Gladstone, Governor General of South Africa, who in the most heartfelt manner expresses his appreciation of His Majesty's interest in the welfare of his subjects in South Africa, and his conviction that South Africa will become one of the strongest factors for the preservation of peace and the prosperity of the Empire.

London, June 30, 9.40 a.m.
Lady Wantage, Right Hon. G. W. Palmer, M.P., for Reading, and Mr. Alfred Palmer, Lord of the Manor of Wokefield, have gifted two hundred thousand pounds for the establishment of a University at Reading.

London, June 30, 5 p.m.
Lieutenant Trochon, a Frenchman, while making his first essay in aviation at Chalons-sur-Marne, fell and was killed.

London, June 30, 5.25 p.m.
It is reported from New York that the Federal Grand Jury has returned indictments against nine combines, comprising eighty-three persons, who are alleged to constitute a so-called Wire Trust.

Amongst the persons indicted are Mr. Pierpont Morgan's son-in-law, Mr. Eugene Satterlee, Mr. Frank Gould, and other notable financiers.

London, June 30, 9.40 a.m.
Right Hon. L. Harcourt, Secretary of State for the Colonies, presiding at the dinner of the Corona Club, at which there was an attendance of 350, including Sir Hamilton Goud-Adams, Sir Frank Swettenham and Sir Matthew Nathan, said he was glad that the Imperial Conference did not accept his offer to divide the administration of the Colonial Office. He rejoiced that in the self-governing Colonies there was now no complaint of interference by the Colonial Office which was formerly the sport of every detractor.

London, June 30, 8.35 p.m.
King George and Queen Mary, with the Prince of Wales, Princess Mary, Prince Albert and Prince George, in the afternoon motored from Buckingham Palace through cheering crowds to the Crystal Palace, where one hundred thousand school children were entertained.

The railway lines leading to the Crystal Palace were closed to the public and devoted to the transportation of the children.

There were over one hundred special trains. The weather was fine.

The children received their Majesties with indescribable enthusiasm, the ovation being perhaps the most memorable in the Coronation celebrations.

London, June 30, 10.10 p.m.
In the final for the Open Golf Championship A. Massy retired at the thirty-fifth hole, Harry Vardon being ten strokes ahead.

Vardon received a great ovation at the conclusion of the game.

London, June 30, 8.35 p.m.
The German East African Shipping Line will inaugurate at the end of the present year a new fortnightly service round Africa, both by way of the Cape of Good Hope and of the Suez Canal.

Four new steamers are being built.

London, June 30, 10.10 p.m.
The net profits derived from 21st instant amount to ten thousand pounds, which will be devoted to the Shakespeare National Theatre Fund.

London, June 30, 5.25 p.m.
A draft of five hundred men from the London Police Force have been despatched to Hull to assist the local police.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

London, June 30, 2 p.m.
The conference at Hull arranged by the Board of Trade between shipowners and the seamen on strike proved abortive, the strikers rejecting the terms offered.

There was more rioting in the evening. With truncheons drawn the police charged a mob of two thousand stone-throwers and dispersed the crowd, after a number of policemen had been injured.

London, June 30, 11.30 p.m.
Damages to the amount of fifty thousand pounds sterling have been awarded against Mr. Horatio W. Bottomley, M.P., in the claim of Eleanor Curtis as executrix for her father, the late Mr. Robert Master, ex-civil servant, Madras.

The plaintiff alleged that Mr. Bottomley obtained 57,835 pounds sterling by misrepresentation in the sale of certain shares.

The Chief Justice granted a stay of execution, pending appeal, on Mr. Bottomley saying that the whole sum as well as the costs would be paid into court within a week.

London, July 1, 7.20 a.m.
At Madrid on Thursday whilst a procession of fifty thousand priests and laymen was marching to the Royal Palace in connection with the Eucharistic Congress, a rough bomb exploded in the Calle Mayor (one of the principal streets of the city).

A wild panic ensued and some sixty persons were injured, mostly by the crush.

The procession re-formed and proceeded to the Palace where it was received by the King and Queen.

The censorship concealed the facts for twenty-four hours.

London, July 1, 12.15 a.m.
The aviation flights across the English Channel have been postponed until Monday.

Meanwhile the aviators who are to take part are resting at Calais.

London, June 30, 5 p.m.
The Colonial and Indian troops attending the Coronation paraded at Buckingham Palace, where His Majesty presented the men with Coronation medals.

His Majesty, addressing the Colonial and Indian troops, expressed great pleasure at seeing present so many soldiers from all parts of the Empire. He hoped they had enjoyed their stay and wished them a safe return to their homes.

General Codrington called for three cheers for the King, which were heartily given. The Colonial troops waved their hats, the Indian cavalry drew their sabres and the Guards waved their bearskins at the bayonet end.

Afterwards a number of officers were presented to their Majesties.

London, June 30, 10.10 p.m.
The latest results in County Cricket are as follows:—

Lancashire won by an innings and 66 runs.

Kent won by an innings and 179 runs.

Yorkshire won by an innings and 27 runs.

London, July 1, 7.20 a.m.
The revenue for the United Kingdom for the past quarter amounted to £38,808,073, showing a decrease of £18,574,504 as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1910.

This difference is mainly due to the inflation of revenue in the 1910 quarter by the collection of belated taxes.

Excise revenue shows an increase of £1,168,000.

London, June 30, 5.25 p.m.
There has been published the report of the proceedings of a meeting of Nationalists convened to discuss the question of attending the Coronation.

Mr. John Redmond urged that it would be of untold benefit to the Home Rule cause in England if the party officially participated in the ceremonies.

Discussion followed, some members speaking in favour of party attendance and others against.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Eventually, on a show of hands, 33 voted in favour of attending and 29 against.

Nevertheless, upon Mr. O'Connor (John or T. P.) representing the danger of a serious cleavage of the party, Mr. Redmond decided in favour of non-attendance.

London, July 1, 12.15 a.m.
It is only now reported that early last month in Yemen (on the east of the Red Sea), Hodeidah rebels surprised a Turkish advance guard and killed over two thousand of the Sultan's troops.

London, July 1, 12.15 a.m.
It is reported from Washington that the United States Government have confirmed the conclusion of the international agreement with regard to the suspension of pelagic sealing in Northern Pacific waters.

London, July 1, 12.15 a.m.
A telegram from Constantinople announces that the Porte has declared that the terms of surrender proposed by the Albanian insurgents are inadmissible.

London, July 1, 1.35 p.m.
Colonel Warren, commanding the Third Brahman Regiment, died at sea as a result of the accidental severing of an artery in the arm by the glass in a broken window.

[In a telegram dated Port Said, June 22nd, in a Singapore paper, it was stated that on the arrival of the steamer Mishima Maru it was reported that Colonel Warren of the 3rd Brahman Regiment, stationed at Singapore, had died on the voyage as the result of an accident. On June 11 the deceased gentleman was in the bathroom, when a sudden roll of the vessel caused him to overbalance. He thrust out his arm which went through the glass window of the room. An artery was severed and when discovered some little time afterwards the unfortunate gentleman was unconscious from loss of blood. Two doctors on board did everything possible but without avail, and Colonel Warren slowly bled to death. He was buried at sea two days later, the Right Rev. Bishop G.E. Moule, a homeward bound passenger from China, conducting the service.]

London, July 1, 7.55 p.m.
In fine weather and in presence of a large attendance of spectators, the Amateur International Athletic Sports were held at Stamford Bridge, London. A feature of the event was the number of Canadian, New Zealand and French entries.

Following are the results:—

Putting the hammer.—Putnam (Oxford), 147 feet 7.1-2 inches; 1; Flaxman, 125 feet 1 inch, 2.

Mile championship.—McNicol (Polytechnic), 1; Tait (Canada), 2; Owen, 3. Time, 4 min. 22 1-5 secs.

Hundred Yards.—Rasdel (Pennsylvania), 1; Stewart (London Athletic), 2; D'Arcy, 3. Won by inches; time, 10 2-5 secs.

Two miles' walk.—Ross (Middlesex), 1; Owens (Hertford), 2; Yates, 3. Time, 13 mins. 55 3-5 secs.

Long jump.—Kirywan (Ireland), 23 feet 3-12 inches, 1; Paseman; (Berlin), 2; Abraham, 3.

Quarter mile.—Halbaas (Canada), 1; Wetenhall (Cambridge), 2; Adams, 3. Time, 50 4-5 secs.

Two miles steeplechase.—Nonkes, 1; Pattoshall, 2; Lizardier (France), 3. Time, 11 mins. 10 1-2 secs.

Putting the weight.—Barrett (Ireland), 43 feet 5 inches, 1; Tyson, 2; Abraham (Berlin), 3.

Hurdles.—Phillips (Cambridge), 1; Powell, 2; Meunier (France), 3. Time, 10 1-4 secs.

Pole vault.—Paseman (Germany), 12 feet 11 inches, 1; Le Garde (France), 2.

Four Miles' Championship.—Kolchmanin (Finland), 1; Scott, 2; Martin, 3. Time 20 mins. 3 3-5 secs.

220 Yards.—Ramsdell, 1; Halbaas, 2; Rau (Germany), 3. Time, 28 1-5 secs.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Half Mile.—Braun (Germany), 1; Wheatley (Victoria), 2; Brook (Canada), 3. Time, 1 min. 50 4-5 secs.

High Jump.—Paseman 6 feet, 1; Leaky (Ireland), 2.

London, July 2, 1.55 p.m.
It is officially reported from Madrid that German troops have landed at Arzila.

London, July 2, 7.20 a.m.
A Berlin wire states that at the request of interested German firms the German Government has ordered the gunboat Panther, which is at present in Moroccan waters, to proceed to Agadir in South Morocco to protect the interests of German subjects. The Powers have been notified.

A Tangier correspondent has been informed that the German Minister has informed the Moroccan Foreign Minister that Germany will occupy Agadir.

London, July 1, 1.35 p.m.
His Majesty King George V. has sent the following message to Mr. Winston Churchill, the Home Secretary:—

"To my People:—Now that the Coronation and its attendant ceremonies are over, I desire to assure the people of the British Empire of my grateful sense that their hearts have been with me through it all. I felt this in the beautiful impressive service in the Abbey, which was the most solemn experience in my life, and scarcely less in the stirring scenes of the succeeding days, when my people signified their recognition and their heartfelt welcome of me as their Sovereign. This has been apparent not only in the loyal enthusiasm shown in our passage to and from Westminster and our progresses which we made through the different districts of London, but also in the thousands of messages of goodwill which have come to me across the seas from every part of the Empire.

"Such affectionate demonstration touched me profoundly and filled me afresh with faith and confidence in believing this generous outpouring sympathy with the Queen and myself is under God our surest source of strength. I am encouraged to go forward with new hope, and whatever perplexities and difficulties may lie before me or my people, we shall unite, facing them resolutely and calmly with public spirit, and confident that under Divine guidance the ultimate outcome will be for the common good."—George R.I."

London, July 1, 10 a.m.
His Majesty has promulgated a message in which he states that he and the Queen will ever remember the great gathering of children at the Crystal Palace, so striking in its vast array, its dignified simplicity, its perfect order, and its touching spirit. His Majesty feels that London may well be proud of its children. Their eagerness to carry out instructions and uphold the credit of their schools, with their marvellous self-restraint, augurs well for their own and the country's future.

London, July 1, 1.15 p.m.
The Nihon Jinkwai (the leading Japanese society in London) gave a garden party yesterday at the Botanic Gardens in honour of Prince and Princess Higashi Fushimi, the Japanese envoys at the Coronation.

His Excellency Monsieur Takapaki Kato, the Japanese Ambassador at St. James' and president of the society, received the guests.

Amongst others present were Admiral Togo, General Nogai, Admiral Shimamura and Sir Claude Macdonald, British Ambassador to Japan, and many naval officers.

London, July 1, 10 a.m.
Their Majesties were the guests of the Prime Minister, the Right Hon. H. H. Asquith, and Mrs. Asquith, at a dinner given at the Premier's official residence in Downing Street.

The dinner was followed by a theatrical performance.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

Those present included most of the Cabinet Ministers, Lord Curzon, the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour and the Countess of Minto.

London, July 1, 10 a.m.
At the Dominion Day dinner at the Imperial Institute, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister of Canada, announced that Lord Strathcona was about to retire from his post of High Commissioner for Canada.

London, July 1, 10 a.m.
At the Dominion Day dinner at the Imperial Institute, H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught said that it was the desire of His Majesty the King that the Prince of Wales should become acquainted with all parts of the Empire.

The Duke hoped, when he had taken over the post of Governor General, to welcome the Prince of Wales to Canada.

London, July 1, 4.45 p.m.
While the Havre express was travelling towards Paris at the rate of sixty miles an hour, it escaped by the narrowest chance from a frightful disaster through the malicious removal of a rail near Pont de Larho. The engine and tender were travelling so fast that they jumped the gap. Two carriages were overturned. Several passengers were slightly injured.

Another express proceeding in the opposite direction brushed past immediately after the smash. Evidently wholesale disaster had been planned. The public are furious. There is evidence of diabolical sabotage.

London, July 2, 10 a.m.
Germany's action has created intense surprise. The semi-official newspaper "Kölnische Zeitung" dwells upon Germany's great agricultural interests in the hinterland of Agadir and her growing trade in South Morocco.

The German Ambassador called on the French Foreign Minister and informed him of the dispatch of the warship, adding that the warship would leave Agadir immediately tranquillity was restored.

M. Deselves in his reply did not conceal his belief that public opinion would be painfully surprised. He also regretted that the friendly conversations desired by the two Powers were thus thwarted.

M. Deselves received M. Cambon, the French Minister to Berlin, who was astonished at this totally unexpected step taken by the German Government.

M. Deselves afterwards interviewed President Fallieres and the Spanish Ambassador.

London, July 3, 12.35 a.m.
From Madrid it is officially reported that five hundred German troops have been landed at Agadir.

Germany's move in Morocco is made the subject of mild comment in the French press, which considers that Germany has taken this step in order to hold a strong position during the discussion of the Moroccan question.

Fears are expressed that Germany's unfriendly action will not facilitate a satisfactory ending to the discussion and the belief is voiced that France will send a protest to the German Foreign Office.

London, July 3, 6.50 a.m.
The semi-official journal "Kölnische Zeitung," published in Berlin, says that recent developments in Morocco have forced Germany to take this action.

The situation, says the paper, has become chaotic and the Sultan's authority is gone. The measure is not aimed against Morocco nor is it intended as a counter-stroke to French and Spanish action.

Germany does not intend to establish a permanent footing at Agadir, but has landed her troops merely for the protection of German residents. The troops will not be withdrawn until order has been restored.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

As France and Spain had exceeded the Algeiras Act by establishing military stations in the interior it was explicable that Germany in accordance with the demand of her subjects should send the Panther to Agadir in order to protect them.

FEELING IN SPAIN.
The Spanish press generally approves of the action of Germany, regarding it as a logical outcome of the French action.

London, July 3, 12.35 a.m.
At Gown to-day Sir Joseph Ward, Premier of New Zealand, and Lady Ward launched the new battleship New Zealand, the Colony's gift to the Imperial Navy.

London, July 2, 10 a.m.
Mr. A. H. D. R. Steel Maitland, M.P. for Birmingham, speaking at Highbury, urged the necessity of preparations for a general election. He hoped that the Unionists would be ready if the Government rushed an election.

London, July 2, 10 a.m.
In the aviation race for the Gordon Bennett Cup, Sheppey, the winner, was the American aviator, Weyman, who covered 94 miles in 71 min. 30 1-5 secs.

The French aviators, Le Blanc and Nieuport, were second and third respectively.

London, July 2, 10 a.m.
An Italian named Bordini has motored a mile in 31 seconds, at Saltham in Yorkshire, which is the world's record.

London, July 2, 10 a.m.
In the swimming competitions which took place at the Crystal Palace the hundred yards was won by Hardwick, an Australian, with Derbyshire of the United Kingdom second, and Johnstone of Canada third.

Time—60 3-5 secs.

In the mile, Hodgson of Canada was first, Battersby of the United Kingdom second, and Champion of Australia third.

Time—25 min. 27 3-5 secs.

London, July 2, 3.26 a.m.
The following are the latest results in the County Cricket matches.

Middlesex won by an innings and 63 runs.

Warwickshire won by an innings and 290 runs.

London, July 2, 8.30 p.m.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught announced at the Dominion Day dinner at the Imperial Institute that H.R.H. the Prince of Wales was shortly going on a tour round the world.

London, July 1, 8.30 p.m.
It is announced that Lord Strathcona, High Commissioner of Canada since 1896, is retiring.

London, July 1, 7 p.m.
The Colonial Camp at Chelsea has been broken up. The troops are spending a few weeks' furlough or returning over-seas.

Major-General Baron Chaylesmore issued an order thanking the troops and praising them for their excellent behaviour.

London, July 1, 4.45 p.m.
In the opening rounds in the Lawn Tennis Championships at Wimbledon, the play was memorable in the doubles contest, the Frenchmen, Gobert and Deugis, beating the Germans, Raho and Kleinschroth, by 12-10, 7-5, 6-3.

Critics were amazed at the skill of the players, the play being described as super-tennis. The spectators were widely enthusiastic.

There were three English competitors in the singles competition. The most notable heat was the one in which the Frenchman, Deugis, beat Gore, the scores being 1-6, 6-4, 6-4, 8-6.

London, July 1, 4.25 p.m.
There have been five successive fires on the Atlantic liner Arabia, all of which were extinguished with difficulty.

It is believed that the fires were the work of incendiaries.

At Hull a meeting of twelve thousand strikers refused to ratify the agreement accepted by their leaders, until the claims of the dockers had been settled.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 2, 7.20 a.m.
There is no improvement in the strike situation in Liverpool, which continues to be grave.

It has been announced that the sailing of the liners Arabia and Suevic has been cancelled.

The tugboat men at Liverpool have joined the strikers, thus affecting the handling of cargoes on twenty-three steamers, including the Lusitania.

A telegram from Newcastle states that in consequence of the strike the Corn Market there is almost blocked with foreign wheat, which is held at an advance of from threepence to sixpence.

English wheat is one shilling dearer.

Flour is scarce and dearer.

London, July 2, 11.55 p.m.

The Cunard liner Carmania was unable to leave Liverpool yesterday owing to the strike.

The mails at Queenstown were picked up by the liner St. Louis.

In consequence of the strike, the continental service from Hull has been suspended.

London, July 2, 1.25 p.m.

It is stated in the "Daily News" on high ministerial authority that the Cabinet has come to a united decision to employ the Royal prerogative at the earliest opportunity unless the Peers drop their amendments to the Veto Bill.

London, July 1, 4.25 p.m.

H.M.S. Superb, battleship, has put into Portland with three men killed through an explosion of gas in the coal bunkers during the naval manoeuvres in the English Channel.

London, July 2, 11.55 p.m.

The Norwegian steamer Eclipse, belonging to Christiania, foundered off Langanen in Iceland.

All the crew of fifty-six were lost.

London, July 2, 12.35 a.m.

General Nogami Admiral Togo inspected Field Marshal Lord Kitchener's troop of Boy Scouts in Hyde Park yesterday morning, in the presence of Lord Kitchener and Major-General Baden-Powell.

General Nogi briefly addressed the boys in Japanese.

London, July 2, 12.35 a.m.

General Nogi subsequently visited Aldershot barracks, where he met General Sir H. L. Smith-Dorrien.

London, July 3, 9.45 a.m.

The battalion of the South Staffordshire Regiment, stationed at Lichfield, has been ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed to Hull or Liverpool for the preservation of the peace.

London, July 3, 9.45 a.m.

As a result of the resolutions adopted by the strikers in Hull, in favour of an immediate return to work, under certain conditions, it is expected that these will lead to a prompt settlement between the seamen and the owners.

London, July 3, 2.5 p.m.

At Liverpool the liner Suevic has managed to obtain a crew, but the s.s. Carmania and the s.s. Empress of Britain (on which Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, and the Canadian coronation contingent to the number of 800 were sailing) are still detained.

The Premier and the Canadian troops embarked on Saturday.

London, July 3, 8.35 a.m.

Apparently, some sort of a settlement must have been arrived at, for Reuter wires under the above date as follows:—

"Carmania and Empress of Britain have sailed."

The Marylebone Cricket Club (the premier cricket association of England) has decided to ask Mr. C. B. Fry to act as captain of the English cricket team that is going to Australia.

The Marylebone also invite as players Warner, Spooner, F. R. Foster, Strudwick, Barnes, and Rhodes.

So far, the remaining members of the British eleven have not yet been selected.

London, July 3, 10.25 a.m.

The "Daily Chronicle" states that when the partition of Morocco comes about, Great Britain will have something to say in the matter.

Britain cannot allow Tangier to fall into the hands of another great Power, but the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary, will no doubt exercise his influence towards a just and pacific settlement of the Moroccan question.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

"The Times" is not inclined to take seriously Germany's latest move in Morocco and describes the German action as being, possibly, simply a rattling of the sabre, to meet the exigencies of domestic politics.

London, July 3, 10.15 a.m.

The "Kölnische Zeitung" (the semi-official journal of Berlin) says that no landing of troops in Morocco is intended at present except for the protection of German lives and property as is required.

There is considerable speculation both in the French and the Spanish papers as to Great Britain's attitude in the matter, especially in view of the Anglo-French Entente. The preponderance of British commercial opinion seems to be that Great Britain's attitude will be a decisive factor in the case.

The German papers contend that the so-called British imports to South Morocco are mainly German goods, shipped via England.

London, July 3, 11.10 p.m.

The Spanish papers are delighted at Germany's action which is regarded as being similar to that of Spain, due to the French movement for the "Tunisification" of Morocco.

London, July 3, 11.10 p.m.

The German papers are emphatic in declaring that no armed force has yet been landed in Morocco.

London, July 3, 3.50 p.m.

In their comments upon affairs in Morocco, the English papers fail to find a clue as regards the probable attitude of Great Britain in the matter.

Whilst they are generally in sympathy with France in her action in Morocco, some of the journals declare that France has brought about the trouble herself.

Most of them consider that Germany is actuated less by commercial considerations than by the desire to secure a port on the Atlantic. Opinions are divided as to the probability of Germany's action leading to a partition of Morocco, in a more or less disguised form.

London, July 4, 7.10 a.m.

The French Government is now discussing the Agadir situation with the Governments of Great Britain and Russia.

It is announced from Berlin that Germany's attitude is one of tranquil expectation, the German Government hoping that the incident will lead to an exchange of views amongst the Powers interested, thus clearing the situation.

Germany will not withdraw her troops until she is satisfied that normal conditions in Morocco are restored, unless an agreement with other Powers is arrived at.

London, July 3, 11.10 p.m.

The competitors in the Cross-Channel aviation flight arrived at Shoreham, whence they proceeded to London.

First to arrive at Hendon was Vedrines, followed by Vidart thirty-six minutes later, and next Kimmerling, Beaumont, Valentin and Garros within half-an-hour.

Later.

In bright sunny weather the Cross-Channel aviators all arrived safely and there were great crowds at Dover and at Shoreham, near Brighton, to meet them on their arrival.

The voyage was uneventful except for a slight accident which happened to the French aviator, Train, who descended at Newhaven and collided with a wire fence. Train was uninjured.

In the early hours the crowd at Hendon grew to thousands. Vedrines, the winner, got an ovation, and was besieged by the spectators. When almost forced to respond to the popular applause, Vedrines said he had arrived in most fit condition and had made a splendid passage.

The other aviators got an enthusiastic reception.

London, July 3, 3.10 p.m.

Many of the strikers at Liverpool have lent new complications to the situation by refusing to obey their leaders' manifesto that work should be resumed to-day.

London, July 4, 7.10 a.m.

As the result of a motor car accident, Sir Francis Younghusband is seriously ill, pneumonia having supervened.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 4, 7.10 a.m.

The strike appears to be rapidly approaching a settlement. A complete understanding with the strikers has been reached at Liverpool and Hull yesterday afternoon.

The demands of the men have been conceded by the shipowners at other ports.

London, July 4, 7.10 a.m.

Sir Eldon Gorst, the late British Plenipotentiary in Egypt, is sinking.

London, July 4, 1.30 a.m.

In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Opposition, said that the Declaration of London precluded the Government from ever protesting against illegal treatment of neutral vessels in time of war, everything being left to the belated decision of an imperfect tribunal.

Thus the Declaration destroyed the existing remedy which was immediate and powerful and had often proved effective. The changes framed in the Declaration were, Mr. Balfour asserted, all in favour of a military as against a naval Power, in favour of a continental as against an island Power.

He appealed for a closer examination of the agreement by experts before the country was committed to a ratification, which could not be afterwards revoked.

London, July 3, 9.45 p.m.

The report that H.M.S. Eclipse was brought by a cutter to Rolfshavn is without foundation.

London, July 3, 7.10 a.m.

In the House of Lords, whilst the discussion was proceeding on the minor amendments to the Parliament Bill, it was noticed that Lord Lansdowne and the official Opposition voted with the Government and defeated the amendment of "Blackwoodman."

Lord Willoughby de Broke, which amendment, Lord Lansdowne said, struck at the root of the Bill that the Lords had passed in its second reading.

London, July 4, 7.10 a.m.

Ten airmen arrived at Hendon in the circuit aviation tour.

Train, one of the competitors, did not finish, as his machine was damaged in alighting at Highton.

Beaumont won the £25,000 for the fastest flight from Paris to London.

Vedrines was the winner of the Calais to London stage.

London, July 4, 9.20 a.m.

In the debate in the House of Commons on the second reading of the Naval Prize Bill, the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour said:—If we are at war and the enemy interferes with neutrals bringing us food he will probably bring down the interference of the neutral Powers and that would be to our advantage; but, that if the Declaration were ratified, the neutral Powers would remain passive and wait the decision of the international Prize Court. I contend that if we were at war with a great continental Power, there is only one great neutral interested in the supply of food to us and with a fleet to interfere which would likely be of use to us, and that is the United States. We have no right to speculate upon the action of the United States. It is for them to make their own view of the Declaration. What their policy may be is for them to say. We have no right to expect that they, without the Declaration, will take a more extreme line against the sinking of neutrals than they will after the Declaration is passed (Ministerial cheers). We must bear in mind that the United States is not a reluctant party to the signing of the Declaration.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, said in his reply that he had no reason to complain of the attitude of the official opposition, but in general opposition the Declaration had been the subject of a gross amount of misstatement and misrepresentation. Mr. Balfour and other Opposition members came rather late into the consideration of the question, and the result was their attention, coming upon.

ALL THE CRITICISM

that had been devoted to these things, became focussed and concentrated on what was not really the most important point.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

Mr. Balfour never mentioned a central point of the whole matter from a naval standpoint, namely the effect of the Declaration on our rights of blockade when we were belligerents. Another thing which introduces confusion is the attempt to dovetail with each other, as Mr. Balfour did with effect, upon the belligerent questions which must be clearly separated. I deal with the question of neutrals briefly, continued Sir Edward, because I am convinced, if we can prove we gain as belligerents, the Opposition case against the Declaration must drop.

Now, continued Sir Edward, comes the question of how the Declaration will affect us.

AS BELLIGERENTS.

Does it really increase the risk of interference with our food?

A great point in favour of the Declaration from a naval viewpoint is that with regard to blockades. If we got an agreement diminishing the risk of interference with our action as belligerents, a very serious question unless the agreement is reached pretty soon.

I lay down a broad proposition that if we can keep the sea free for the British flag in time of war, we can also keep it free for neutrals in time of war. If the British flag is driven from the sea we cannot be saved from starvation by the dependence of neutrals.

I contend that, without the Declaration, you revert to a risk of the food being declared absolute contraband. If the Declaration is ratified there will be three points in favour of the insurer.

Now the non-existent insurer will know that food cannot legally be treated as absolute contraband; that doctrine of continuous voyage cannot lawfully be applied, that, if cargo is illegally seized, compensation can be claimed at an unbiased international court. This must have a favourable effect on the conveyance of food to us.

IN TIME OF WAR.

Proceeding the Foreign Minister said:—As neutrals I am convinced we gain. Take the question of sinking vessels. The late Government left us to claim compensation for vessels sunk despite their protests, and there was no remedy whatsoever, except in Russian Prize Courts. We did not get compensation precisely because the courts upheld the principle of sinking.

Then came the Hague Conference, where the majority of the Powers were against a rule prohibiting sinking. When we came to the Declaration of London, the United States, which supported us at The Hague itself put in its own view that under restricted conditions sinking was allowable. After that, what was the use of trying to proceed further in securing international law that in no circumstances should sinking be allowed?

CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE

bombarded the late Government to give some free list. They were able, now they were in office, to give a much more satisfactory answer, under the Declaration of London.

Surely we have much more chance before the International Prize Court with a majority of neutrals than we can have in a Prize Court, with a belligerent who is the judge in his own court. They were actively the consenting party. Throughout, they have taken a deep interest in the prompt establishment of a Prize Court, and have always regarded the acceptance of the Declaration as essential to the establishment of the successful working of such court. It is untrue that the United States would regard the failure of the Prize Court and Declaration with satisfaction or indifference. The United States is at least as anxious to ratify the Declaration as the continental Powers, and it is not to be regarded as a question of continental Powers against Great Britain.

IN CASE OF FAILURE.

Supposing the Declaration and Prize Court convention failed, that it never came into existence, that it was never ratified because at the last moment we refused to ratify, what is the probable course of events?

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

We are at war with a continental Power. That power will know perfectly well that the United States and itself were agreed under the Declaration of London regarding the rules of maritime war.

Sir Edward went on to say with regard to the sinking of neutrals that the only change the Declaration makes is that if our enemy sinks a neutral coming to us, he will have to prove that it was a case of emergency before the International Court, upon which he will have only one representative. That fact will not make easier for him to prove emergency.

Continuing, the Foreign Minister said: The probable consequence is that our continental enemy, knowing the risk and desiring to avoid danger of friction with the United States as a great maritime neutral interested in

OUR FOOD SUPPLY.

would propose to the United States that each agree at the outset of war to accept the rules of the Declaration as those which should regulate their relations and would be prepared to refer to arbitration any question arising between them regarding the Declaration.

We should not be better off in that case than if we ratified the Declaration. Indeed, if it was owing to us that the Declaration was not ratified, we would be worse off because we would not be entitled to appear in any of its articles; moreover, it would not follow that the United States or any other neutral should concede to us what we gain under the Declaration regarding the rights of blockade. This is the most important point. Conditions are changed from the old days of unrestricted action. Your two-Power or three-Power standard is no longer going to be a world-Power standard. That is due to the growth of fleets generally and the risk of neutrals interfering with belligerents.

We will never bring a continental enemy to his knees by dealing in contraband alone, for he makes his own munitions and is able to get supplies overland. What is the particular weapon we wish to retain unimpaired, wherewith we wish neutrals not to interfere in time of war? It is the blockade. As the world's fleets have been growing it has been becoming more important to us, in order that we should not be crippled when we are belligerents, to make sure that neutrals do not interfere with what we regard as essential to an effective right to blockade.

Now, honourable members perhaps realise why the two naval delegates signed the report. Hitherto, there have been divergent views on the subject of the blockade. The Continental view would hamper us very much. We got under the Declaration an agreement that the right to blockade would be an elastic and not a fixed right. We secured conditions which, in the opinion of the Admiralty, were essential to an effective use of the right to blockade (Ministerial cheers).

COMMISSION OF EXPERTS.

I have never seen any evidence that any of the much quoted Admiralty consider the increasing dependence of belligerents upon the assistance of neutrals, or upon the assent of neutrals, or upon the greater tendency to put restriction upon belligerent action which no one fleet can resist. When we asked to appoint a commission of experts—I say we dealt with the question of blockade from the viewpoint of high policy—we were not going to devolve the responsibility upon any commission of experts (Ministerial cheers).

Regarding the conversion of Merchantmen as belligerents, we are not affected; we shall continue to do our best to destroy them all. Vessels so convertible are known and therefore the matter is not so important to us as might be supposed.

By declining to ratify you obstruct a really genuine desire of the other great Powers to come to some agreement and take a step in the direction of settling the world against you. I have little doubt the Declaration would remain and be regarded by the Powers as a sort of rule of international law which they mean to observe themselves, and we would be left outside. We do not want to be left outside this international agreement. It is perfectly safe for us to enter it.

NO DIVISION.

London, July 4, 1.20 p.m.

The House of Commons did not divide on the second reading of the Naval Prize Bill, which was passed thus assenting to the ratification of the Declaration of London.

Sir Edward Grey and Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Premier, made powerful speeches accepting the responsibility of the Declaration, as in the highest interest of the peace of the world, and British maritime supremacy.

The House previously defeated by 301 votes to 231, an amendment of Mr. S. H. Butler, member for Cambridge University, which Mr. Balfour supported, demanding that the Declaration should be submitted to a commission of experts, before the Bill be proceeded with. The division figures were greeted with Opposition cheers, and some cries of "Traitors" and "Gamblers of the people's food."

London, July 4, 11.35 a.m.

The Imperial Conference delegates of the over-seas Dominions visited Dublin and were entertained to luncheon at the Viceregal Lodge.

The Lord Lieutenant said the inclusion of Ireland in the tour of the Delegates was the suggestion of one person only who should be nameless.

Mr. H. A. Oliver, Mayor of Kimberley, South Africa, said that from what they had seen Great Britain was not declining but was progressing.

At the dinner given in honour of the delegates at University College, Mr. Christian Botha, replying to the toast of the "Over-seas Visitors," said the British Empire had kept absolute faith with the people of South Africa and given them a position among the free nations of the Empire.

Mr. J. T. Molloy, President of the South African House of Assembly, in toasting Ireland, said that South Africans were happy and prosperous because of their free institutions. They wished prosperity to come to Ireland.

London, July 4, 6.45 p.m.

A heat wave has passed over the United States and Canada, with the temperature varying from 102 to 117 degrees in the shade.

There have been many deaths. Thirty persons succumbed at Pittsburg alone.

Thousands of people have been prostrated by the heat.

London, July 4, 8.45 p.m.

Owing to the outbreak of forest fires in Ontario, Canada, some destruction has been caused on the Porcupine gold-fields.

The Provincial Minister of Mines, who was inspecting the new railway, narrowly escaped with his life, in a canoe.

London, July 4, 6.45 p.m.

His Majesty the King received forty thousand Boy Scouts at Windsor Castle.

The gathering was a notable one. Amongst those present were Lieut.-General Sir H. Baden-Powell, Lord Charles Beresford, and Lieut.-General Sir Herbert Plumer.

London, July 4, 8.40 p.m.

A Paris despatch says that a telegram has been received from Tangier announcing that the Agadir region (where a German force landed a few days ago) is absolutely quiet.

It is estimated that the German interests in the country amount to three thousand pounds sterling.

London, July 4, 8.40 p.m.

There has been a deluge of rain for fifty-six hours in South Bulgaria, causing devastating floods. Wholesale destruction of crops and of villages is reported.

The damage done is estimated at four million pounds sterling.

At Philippopolis the reservoirs have been damaged and a water famine is imminent.

Many of the inhabitants are fleeing to the mountains.

London, July 4, 10.35 p.m.

The French Open Golf Championship at La Baulie has been won by A. Massy, who defeated H. Vardon and all the British cricketers in the near future.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 4, 10.35 p.m.

In the House of Commons, Mr. David Davies, member for Montgomeryshire, asked the Secretary of State for the Colonies whether the Government was prepared to modify the restrictions against the shooting of lions in British East Africa, in view of the damage which the beasts had done to the settlers.

Right Hon. L. Harcourt replied that there was a considerable difference of opinion thereon. The Colonial Office was communicating with the Governor in the matter.

London, July 4, 10.35 p.m.

Kent defeated the Indian Eleven by nine wickets.

London, July 4, 10.35 p.m.

In the County match, North Hants won by 107 runs.

Lancashire won by an innings and 455 runs.

Yorkshire won by nine wickets.

London, July 4, 10.35 p.m.

Foster, Hobbs and Strudwick have accepted places in the English Eleven which is to go to Australia shortly.

London, June 5, 12.10 a.m.

In the House of Lords, on introducing his amendment to the Veto Bill, in the committee stage, Lord Lansdowne said that under Clause II as it stood neither the Crown, the Church, nor our political liberties were safe.

Lord Morley in reply said he could not imagine the House of Commons passing a Bill impairing the prerogative of the Crown or endangering the Protestant succession.

London, July 5, 1 a.m.

The "Daily Telegraph" reports that the Government has decided to recommend the appointment of Field Marshal Lord Kitchener as successor to Sir Eldon Gorst as British Agent in Egypt.

It is understood that the powers of the office will be increased, especially to include the Sudan.

London, July 5, 7.15 a.m.

An authoritative paragraph has been published, in which it is officially declared that the Government is not prepared to make any statement respecting the "Daily Telegraph's" report on Lord Kitchener's appointment.

The journal adds that there is reason to believe that the Egyptian appointment would be far from incongenial to Lord Kitchener and that any attempt to discredit the report should be received with caution.

London, July 5, 1.15 a.m.

The Royal Mail Steam Packet Company have acquired control of the "Shire" Line of steamers.

It is stated that the "Shire" steamers will be diverted to other trade routes. The "Glen" fleet will carry on the trade with the Far East, in which both have been hitherto engaged.

London, July 5, 1.15 a.m.

President Fallières and M. Ribelles, the Foreign Minister, have gone on an official visit to Holland.

Their departure is regarded as an evidence of French composure.

London, July 5, 1.15 a.m.

In reply to a question put by Mr. A. J. Balfour in the House of Commons, Mr. H. H. Asquith, the Prime Minister, stated that the situation in Morocco was seriously engaging the attention of the Government.

Diplomatic communications, the Premier added, were proceeding.

London, July 5, 1.15 a.m.

The German gunboat Panther, which was diverted to Agadir, in Morocco, while on her homeward voyage from Damaraland, is to be relieved by the German cruiser Berlin.

London, July 5, 7.15 a.m.

Two "Noue Kreie Press" (

SPECIAL
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 6, 7.15 p.m.
In the House of Commons, the Prime Minister (Right Hon. H. H. Asquith) stated that the Government are considering the new situation that has arisen in Morocco.

It is possible that future developments will affect British interests more directly than hitherto, but the Government is confident that, as a result of diplomatic discussion, they will find a solution of the question.

In the international discussion of the Moroccan question, the Government is due to regard the fulfilment of the existing Treaty and the obligations of the Treaty with France.

Durban, July 6, 9 a.m.
Lord Curzon has made an appeal for £100,000 for the provision of new premises for the Royal Geographical Society.

Durban, July 6, 9 a.m.
Attempts to move lorries of provisions from the railway goods yards to the markets and shops in Manchester yesterday was frustrated.

Despite the reported charges of the police, some of whom were mounted and waving swords, the mob threw stones, bricks and used iron bars and sticks.

Altogether there were one hundred casualties.

A squadron of Scots Greys, four hundred of the Staffordshires and three hundred of the London police were sent to Manchester yesterday.

The affair is in connection with the carters' strike.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 6, 12.55 a.m.
It is reported from Turin that Queen Maria Pia is dead.

London, July 6, 12.55 a.m.
Oxford boat Cambridge in their annual cricket match.

London, July 5, 4.50 p.m.
Politicians in Paris have arrived at the conclusion that the action of Germany in Morocco constitutes a definite assertion that Germany has resolved to participate in the final settlement of Moroccan affairs.

It is inferred in some quarters that Germany will be ultimately content to take as compensation (the acquisition of Moroccan territory) elsewhere.

Meanwhile the acquisition by Germany of a new Atlantic port on the Moroccan coast is pre-occupying the attention of the naval Powers of Europe.

London, July 5, 4.50 p.m.
Miss Janet Fisher, sister of the Hon. Andrew Fisher, Labour Premier of the Commonwealth of Australia, was married to-day to Constable George Galt of the Liverpool Police.

Hon. Andrew Fisher gave away the bride.

In honour of the occasion, the Westminster Road Chapel in Liverpool, where the wedding ceremony took place, was decorated with Union Jacks and with the flags of the Commonwealth.

London, July 5, 4.50 p.m.
The authorities of the Portuguese Republic are vigilantly watching developments on the northern frontiers, where the revolutionary movement is still smouldering.

Mail advices show that the consignments of arms and munitions seized by Spain were of a most formidable character.

London, July 5, 7.50 p.m.
Australia is negotiating with the United States of America with regard to the establishment of a reciprocal penny postage.

London, July 5, 2.25 p.m.
In the House of Commons, in the Committee stage of the Naval Estimates, Mr. Arthur H. Lee (formerly Civil Lord of the Admiralty under the Conservative Government) and the Right Hon. Arthur J. Balfour (Leader of the Opposition), and other members of Parliament, criticised the insufficiency in the number of cruisers in the British Navy to police the trade routes.

The Right Hon. R. McKenna, speaking on behalf of the Admiralty, said that the authorities considered the provision of cruisers to be adequate, though more would be required next year.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

He indicated, also, that the armament in the Dreadnought class of battleships would be strengthened so as to repel long range torpedo attacks.

London, July 5, 2.25 p.m.
It is reported in a telegram from San Francisco that Adolf Wolgast knocked out Owen Moran in the thirteenth round for the Lightweight Championship of the world, which Wolgast thus still retains.

London, July 5, 11.10 p.m.
The House of Commons, in Committee stage, have started upon the gigantic task of discussing the State Insurance Bill.

There is a perfect volume of amendments, and there is little prospect that the session will end before the third week in September.

The Right Hon. Lloyd George (Chancellor of the Exchequer and father of the Bill), announced that any alteration made in the Bill would not be regarded as a defeat of the Government or of himself.

London, July 5, 9.40 a.m.
In connection with the shipping strike, ten thousand carters struck work at Manchester.

Yesterday they endeavoured to stop the conveyance of produce.

The police made reported baton charges upon the crowd and many persons were injured on both sides. There was trouble until midnight.

London, July 5, 12.30 a.m.

The Postmaster General (Right Hon. Herbert L. Samuel), who is member for Cleveland, states in a message to his constituents that there is no reason whatever to anticipate a General Election, which would interrupt the evening of the session.

London, July 5, 7.50 p.m.
The Government of Victoria are introducing a Bill making voting compulsory in the Assembly elections.

London, July 5, 9.40 a.m.
His Majesty King George V. has written a letter to Lieut-General R. Baden-Powell, congratulating the General upon the remarkable results of the Boy Scouts movement, and expressing his conviction that the boys of the British Empire will show gratitude for the encouragement so generously given to endeavour to become God-fearing and useful citizens.

London, July 5, 12.30 a.m.
From Berlin it is reported that in German official circles it is declared that Germany seeks nothing in Morocco. It is for France to declare what she is seeking.

It is stated authoritatively in Paris that the French Government is quite willing to enter into negotiations as desired by Germany, in which negotiations Great Britain and Spain will probably participate.

Russia will probably be consulted in the matter.

London, July 5, 12.30 a.m.
The Warwickshire County match resulted in a draw.

Sussex won by 37 runs.

London, July 5, 12.30 a.m.
In the by-election for the parliamentary representation of Hull Central, the Unionist, Mr. Sykes, was defeated by a vote of 3,263 as against 3,545 for the Liberal candidate.

London, July 5, 7.20 a.m.
Colonel Sir Francis Young, husband, the famous Asian explorer, who is lying at Verrieres in Belgium with both legs fractured, as the result of a motor car accident, is improving and is expected to recover.

Durban, July 6, 9 a.m.
Graham Gilmour encircled St. Paul's yesterday in his aeroplane.

Durban, July 6, 9 a.m.
At a meeting in London of the representatives of the Chambers of Commerce throughout the Empire, it was resolved to form a British Imperial Council of Commerce.

Durban, July 6th, 9.50 a.m.
An inspired statement from Paris declares France to be desirous of entering into conversations with Germany, but matters may take a more favourable turn if the German warships are recalled from Agadir.

The German Press anticipates a calm business-like treatment of the question by Paris.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London papers point out that the departure of the Kaiser for a cruise on the Norway shores, shows the situation is viewed without anxiety in Berlin.

Durban, July 6th, 9.50 a.m.

The corn markets in Chicago and Kansas have become extremely excited on the receipt of the reports of unprecedented heat, which has burned up the Oklahoma crops and scorched the fields of Kansas from end to end.

The prices in Chicago in corn rose from four to seven and eight points and in Kansas to six points.

Durban, July 6th, 9.50 a.m.
Owing to the heat wave which is passing over America and Canada, deaths have been numerous.

One hundred and eighty three occurred in Montreal in two days, including one hundred and forty-six children.

Twenty-six deaths were recorded in New York directly through the heat, nineteen in Chicago, fifteen in Pittsburg, thirty-one in New England and nine in Philadelphia.

London, July 6, 2.35 a.m.

From Constantinople it is reported that the report regarding the Albanian revolutionaries is that they are not progressing.

Preparations have been ordered for a general mobilization, and all leave granted to officers has been cancelled.

M. Cotinjas and M. Nicholas ordered the mobilization of seven thousand French troops on the boundary yesterday but postponed the order in view of the fact that Turkey was probably extending the amnesty.

London, July 6, 2.35 p.m.

The House of Lords has passed Lord Lansdowne's amendment to the Veto Bill by 253 against 46 votes.

In winding up the debate, Lord Selborne said that if the Government were temporarily successful on this question, the people would eventually recognise the strength of the House of Lords' case.

His remarks are regarded as an indication that the House of Lords will yield.

London, July 7, 7.50 a.m.
As a result of the by-election in the Tradesmen Division of Glasgow, Mr. White, the Liberal candidate, has been returned by 3,869 votes, as against 3,783 votes in favour of the Unionist candidate, Mr. Watts.

London, July 6, 2.35 p.m.

There are rumours that there has been fighting in Lisbon as a result of the Monarchist revolt in Lisbon yesterday.

The rumours have not been confirmed.

London, July 6, 3.50 p.m.
The London "Daily Graphic" publishes the announcement that, though the Anglo-French exchange of views is uncompleted, the Foreign Office, consequently upon a Cabinet Council, on Tuesday, intimated to the German Ambassador that Great Britain would not contemplate without the gravest concern the possibility of the establishment of a German naval station in Morocco.

London, July 7, 2 a.m.
Jack Johnson, world's champion, and (?) Bill Lang have signed articles to meet in Sydney at the Eastern Club.

London, July 7, 2 a.m.
It is reported that as a result of the reports of heavy rains in the United States the price of corn at Chicago has dropped over three per cent.

At New York, oats and wheat have sympathised, and cotton has slumped to 34.

Similar reports are coming in from different parts of the country.

London, July 6, 11.15 p.m.

From Washington it is announced that General Bixby, who is the Government expert in charge of the operations for raising the sunken battleship, the Maine, of the United States Navy, reports that the sinking of the ship, which was largely due to the outbreak of the Hispano-American War, was caused by the explosion of her three magazines.

The effects could not have been produced from without, and the cause would never be known.

REUTER'S
TELEGRAMS.

London, July 7, 1.40 a.m.
Mr. J. C. Wedgwood, member Newcastle-under-Lyme, put the question in the House of Commons as to whether Lord Kitchener was to be appointed British Consul General in Egypt.

The Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Minister for Foreign Affairs, said in reply:—"I take this opportunity of expressing on behalf of the Government the very great regret at the illness of Sir Eldon Gorst, which precludes the possibility of his returning to Egypt, and necessitates his resignation. We are deeply sensible of the high value of the public service which Sir Eldon Gorst has rendered and of the great loss which his retirement entails. Beyond that, I can make no definite announcement at present."

London, July 7, 7.25 a.m.

It is understood at Vienna that Turkey extends the respite for the submission of the Albanian rebels in order to utilise the time for further negotiations, though meanwhile military preparations continue.

London, July 6, 11.15 p.m.

All the nine aviators who are still taking part in the European Circuit Race safely crossed the English Channel this morning on their final journey from England to Paris.

London, July 6, 11.15 p.m.

There was serious rioting at Amsterdam amongst the dockers yesterday evening.

Revolvers were freely used.

The troops supporting the police used their weapons, wounding eight persons.

London, July 6, 11.15 p.m.

It is reported from Tangiers that the Spanish troops have advanced to Arzella and camped outside the walls.

London, July 7, 1.40 a.m.

The Prime Minister (Right Hon. H. H. Asquith), in reply to the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, in the House of Commons, said that he could say little regarding the negotiations that were passing between the Powers concerning Morocco, but he wished it to be clearly understood that the Government were fully considering the new situation which had arisen in Morocco and future developments in the country, some of which might affect British interests more so than had hitherto been the case.

"We are confident," added the Premier, "that diplomatic discussion of the situation will find a solution of the affair. The part we take therein will have due regard to those interests the fulfilment of which come under Treaty obligations to France, which obligations were well known."

London, July 7, 7.25 a.m.

In the House of Commons, the Right Hon. Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, stated, in reply to a question put by Mr. David Mason, that there was every prospect of the Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty being signed very shortly. The Treaty would be presented to Parliament before ratification.

DIED IN PRISON.

This afternoon Mr. Hazeland held an enquiry into the circumstances attending the death of Wong Tsoi, who was committed to jail under sentence on May 29th.

The jury was composed of the following:—Messrs. H. Gansher, T. Thompson and B. E. Fielder.

The chief warder of the prison, Mr. E. J. Peirpoint, gave evidence of identification. The deceased was admitted into the jail on a conviction of stealing from the person, being sentenced to two months' hard labour and four hours' stocks in 11 of the last day.

Dr. P. J. Kelly, medical officer of the jail, said that the deceased was admitted into the hospital on the morning of the 5th inst. complaining of weakness of the legs. On the afternoon of the following day symptoms of collapse set in, and he died at 7.35 p.m. The result of the post mortem examination showed that death was due to cirrhosis of the liver.

A verdict of death from natural causes was returned.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, June 30.
The Admiralty in Peking has telegraphed to the commander of the cruiser Haichi instructing him to proceed to Germany with his cruiser after his mission to bring back to China two new battleships recently constructed there.

Peking, June 30.
Luk Wing Ting has been appointed General of Kwangai, and General Lung Chai Kwong, the Commander of the Kwangsi troops stationed at Canton ever since the last revolt, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of 25 divisions of troops in the South of China with a Vice-Tartar General's title.

Peking, June 30.
H. E. Chang Ming-chi, the Viceroy of Canton, has memorialized the Throne to fix a date for the refunding of the capital to the shareholders of the Canton-Hankow Railway.

H. E. Tuan Fang, the Director-General of the Canton-Hankow and Sze-chuan-Hankow railways, has appointed Shun Ping Chung as his assistant. His Excellency arrived at Tientsin yesterday. He will pay a visit to Yuan Shih Kai on route to Hupoh.

The Ministry of Communications intends to appoint Jin Tin Yau as chief engineer of the Sze-chuan-Hankow and Canton-Hankow railways.

Peking, July 2.
The new currency system will be introduced on the 1st day of the seventh moon.

The Chamber of Commerce in Peking has requested the Ministry of Finance to allow the use of bar silver temporarily.

Peking, July 2.

H. E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, has memorialized the Throne to introduce strong measures to punish the gamblers in order to wipe out the gambling evil.

Peking, July 2.
The Presidents of the Ministry of Communications and the Ministry of Finance have jointly asked the Throne for permission to raise more foreign loans.

Peking, July 2.
H. E. Tuan Fang the Director General arrives at Hankow to-day on his way to visit Yuan Shih Kai. He will arrive at Hankow on the 4th inst.

Peking, July 2.
It is reported that the Chinese Minister at Washington has been recalled.

Peking, July 2.
The Army Board suggests to place a special commissioner in each of the provinces to look after army affairs.

The Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces are strongly opposed to the idea. The suggestions have been postponed for the present.

A STRONG GUARD.

Peking, July 2.
H. E. Tuan Fang, the Director General, has requested General Keung Kwai Tai to place some strong men to protect him.

Peking, July 3.

The Ministry of Communications proposes to raise a loan of \$2,500,000 for the promotion of the shipping trade in China.

The Ministry suggests the construction of ten steamers first on the European and American run and also some steamers for the coast ports.

Peking, July 3.
The Cabinet ministers have come to the arrangement—that the vice-presidents of the new Cabinet must be chosen from the Chinese and not from the Manchus.

Peking, July 3.
A Chinese salt merchant has failed in Tientsin with heavy liabilities.

The Ta-ching and Communication Banks are involved in the losses. The Ministry of Finance has instructed the Viceroy of Chihli to order the merchant to pay up.

Peking, July 4.
The Ministry of Communications intends to construct a railway with Russo-Chinese capital at a cost of \$5,000,000, from Vladivostok to the branch line of the Tientsin railway.

CHINESE
TELEGRAMS.

Peking, July 3.
The Peking Government intends to send Chan Chung Fai, who has just returned from Japan, to Europe and America to study the currency question, preparatory to the reform of the currency in China.

Peking, July 4.
H. E. Liang Tun Yen, the newly appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs stating that he will arrive at Peking at the end of the month.

Peking, July 4.
The Superintendent of the Shanghai-Nanking railway has telegraphed to the Ministry of Communications requesting the Ministry to link up his railway with the Tientsin-Nanking railway.

Peking, July 4.
The Chinese Minister at Washington has telegraphed to the new Cabinet stating that the Mexican Government is willing to pay a compensation of \$2,000,000 for the loss of lives and properties of the Chinese resident in Mexico during the last revolt.

The Minister said in the telegram that he is still negotiating with the Mexican Government about the matter.

Peking, July 4.
Prince Ching is suffering from a severe cold and in consequence he is unable to attend state affairs.

Peking, July 4.
The new Cabinet has requested the foreign ministers in Peking to withdraw all the foreign troops stationed in the Capital.

Peking, July 5.
The Co-operative Society formed by the members of the Provincial Society has again asked the Board of Justice to memorialize the Throne on their behalf that royalties should not be chosen as presidents of the new Cabinet.

The request has been complied with by the Board of Justice.

Peking, July 5.

A company to promote the shipping trade in China has been formed with Chinese-American capital and has been registered by the sanction of the Ministry of Communications.

Peking, July 5.
A foreign engineer-in-chief has been engaged for the Hunan and Hupoh Railway at a salary of \$2,000 a year with Tls. 300 per month as house allowance. The contract is for three years.

Peking, July 5.
The Ministry of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce has sent a special deputy to be the superintendent of the Industrial Body at Fongtien.

Peking, July 5.
The Antung-Fengtien Railway will be opened for traffic on the 1st day of the 8th moon.

Peking, July 5.
The report of the nationalization of the tea trade has been contradicted.

Peking, July 5.
The Throne has sanctioned the memorial presented by the Army Board for an annual allowance for the family of the late Tartar General who was assassinated in Canton as if the General had been killed in battle.

Peking, July 6.
The enforcement of the new currency system has been postponed until the 1st day of next Chinese New Year by the order of the Board of Finance, so as not to inconvenience the merchants.

Peking, July 6.
Sir Salt will proceed to Chu Shan shortly to investigate the strategic conditions of the harbour before deciding to make it a naval base.

Peking, July 6.
The New Cabinet intends to reinstate Shun Chun Huan, ex Viceroy of Canton.

It is reported that H. E. Chang Ming Chi, the Canton Viceroy, intends to secure the post of Viceroy of Nanking.

Peking, July 6.
The Cabinet ministers have instructed H. E. Tuan Fang, Cheng How Sui and Lung Kin Chang to endeavour to pacify the shareholders of the railways in the Three Eastern Provinces.

A NEW AND HANDSOME
BUILDING.

The premises in Des Vaux Road which at one time were tenanted by the International Bank are being razed and in their stead a handsome building is to be erected. The premises of which we speak are contiguous with the palatial buildings in the occupation of Messrs. Jardine Matheson and Co., Ltd. The premises now in course of demolition are the property of the firm named, and the rear portion was used as their town godown.

The building, when erected, will be in uniformity with the one now in use and will improve very considerably that portion of Des Vaux Road. Messrs. Palmer and Turner have the architectural work in hand, and when complete will be made use of by Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Co.

DIPLOMATIC QUESTIONS.

Ministry's Dissatisfaction.
(THE "TALPOGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 5.
The Ministry of Foreign Affairs is dissatisfied with the action of the viceroys and governors of the various provinces in the settlement of diplomatic questions. Some of them when pressed by the foreigners to meet their demands, maintained a weak attitude at first but gave way in the end. Others, for the mere sake of preserving their friendship with foreigners, concluded a treaty or treaties haphazard and without considering that the conclusion of some will materially effect the interest of China, and interfere with her policy of dealing with cases concerning foreigners.

The Ministry has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy that in future, if His Excellency wants to draw up agreements with foreigners for the construction of railways, opening up mines, the issue of loans, and the engagement of foreigners as advisors, or sign a commercial treaty, His Excellency should submit drafts to the Ministry for consideration and approval. For agreements drawn up, or treaties concluded without the consent of the Ministry, the Viceroy will be held responsible in case a diplomatic question, under the treaty, or connected with the agreement, should crop up.

INDIAN GREY YARN.

In their mail report dated Hongkong July 6, Messrs. Polish-walla and Kotwall say:—

Since our last report on the 24th ult. by S.S. "Arcadia" our yarn market has continued to show a marked improvement.

There was better inquiry throughout the interval and the holders, notwithstanding the present higher rates in India, showing a disposition to meet freely the requirements of the buyers, a good business of about 7,000 bales has resulted with an advance of \$1, and we close with a firm and an improving tendency. Total Sales 7,700 bales.

Unsold Stocks 20,000 bales. Sold but undelivered in the Godown and to arrive 28,000 bales.

Arrivals.—The Mail Stra. "Delta" and "Assaye" and extra Str. "Colombo Maru" from Bombay, and Str. "Apar" from Calcutta have brought in 5,480 bales for Hongkong, and 9,430 bales for Shanghai. Shipments from Hongkong to Shanghai, and coast ports &c. amount to about 1,500 bales.

Local Mill.—Business was done in a lot of 250 Bales 10s (a) \$140, and 250 Bales 12s (a) \$141.

Shanghai.—Reports a slight improvement in prices and a better feeling prevailing in the market.

Japanese Yarn 20s.—495 Bales were contracted (a) \$170 to \$188 during the interval.

Raw Cotton Bengal.—There were no fresh arrivals and the balance is nil, nominal quotations \$35 to \$40.

Chinese.—A lot of 450 (small) Bales were sold at \$40; present stocks are 200 (small) Bales and the ruling rates \$37 to \$41.

The Harbour.

After the typhoon weather that we have experienced in Hongkong during the past two days, the harbour resumed somewhat of its normal aspect Wednesday, most of the sampans, junks and launches having emerged from the refuge.

SUPREME COURT.

A Question of Notice.

Last Saturday at the Supreme Court, before Mr. Justice Gompertz, the Shing Yuen firm sued the Chin Koo firm for the sum of \$345.20 damages for breach of contract for the sale of 2,000 bags of Lam Tai mark flour.

Mr. D'Almeida appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendants. The case for the plaintiff was that they sold a cargo of two thousand bags of flour to the defendants which were to arrive by ship and to be delivered during the 10th moon of last year. As a matter of fact the steamer did not arrive in port till Dec. 1st, 1910, or the last day of the 10th moon, at six p.m. Plaintiffs immediately gave the notice at 9.30 p.m. that day but defendants said they did not receive the notice till December 2nd, when they wrote repudiating the contract. Plaintiff had to sell the goods by contract to another person.

Concluding his opening, Mr. D'Almeida said that one of the reasons why the contract was repudiated was because the price of flour went down.

Mr. Kong Sing—that is a matter for comment. Mr. Kong Sing for the defendant said that he would prove that the notice was not delivered till the 1st day of the eleventh moon and he would call the man who brought it and took back the defendants' reply.

Judgment was reserved.

STORY OF A TIGER.

Hunting Expedition at Lantau.
Member Interviewed.

The story of the tiger which is doing such damage to cattle, and to which we have recently called attention, is becoming generally accepted.

Last Saturday our representative interviewed a member of the shooting party which went yesterday to kill the tiger. Answering the sceptical question, "Have you shot the tiger?" our informant assured us that the destroyer of the cattle was a tiger. "There is no doubt about it," he continued. "There are evidences on every hand. Some of the cattle show exactly the marks of claws and of teeth. The natives will not believe anything else, and we saw yesterday traces of the striped gentleman." Still unconvinced, we inquired how the animal managed to get on the island.

"Swimming alone would account for that," continued the member of the party, "and you must admit it is feasible for an animal of the strength of a tiger to swim the short distances."

He would not accept the theory that wild dogs were responsible. "Wild dogs," he said, "could not inflict such injuries, which are terrible."

We were told the party numbered 80. The pertinent query followed: "Why didn't so many kill the tiger?" The answer was that the sun was powerful so that it was impossible to go on. The rugged nature of Lantau was also against them. Some of the men made the mistake of wearing only straw hats. No wonder one was touched by the sun.

"We shall have him yet," the gentleman concluded, "and we shall not forget to let all see that our theory is right."

CANTON RECRUITS.

Protective Force.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)
Canton, June 30.

In view of the anarchism prevailing in Kwangtung and of the foreign aggression on China the Board of Army has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy, requesting His Excellency to hurry on the forming of the Canton recruits into a division for the protection of Kwangtung against internal trouble and external invasion, and inquiring as to whether the training of the Canton recruits is progressing rapidly, as the Army Board intends to dispatch an official down to inspect the strength of the recruits.

YAUMATI FERRY COLLISION.

Last Saturday's Proceedings.

The hearing of evidence in the Yaumati Ferry case in which Chan Loi, coxswain of the ferry launch Wai Hung, is charged with manslaughter, was resumed at the Police Court this morning before Mr. F. A. Hazeland.

Yesterday Mr. Hazeland decided the case was one for a jury and evidence only was taken.

Mr. Reader Harris prosecuted and Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton defended.

Mr. Jeffrey, P.W.D. architect, gave evidence to prove the plan of Yaumati and adjoining waters which had been put in the case.

Cheung Ngan, coxswain of the sunken ferry, entered the witness box again this morning and was questioned by Mr. Brutton.

His evidence was in accordance with his story of yesterday.

Other evidence, purely formal, was heard and the case was again adjourned.

KWONGTUNG FISHING.

A Grievance.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)
Canton, June 30.

Kwangtung, being a maritime province, owes to a great extent its prosperity to fishery, and there are many persons engaged in this occupation. Recently the Chinese fishers have been much retarded in pursuing their vocation. Many of them have been severely fined for fishing in foreign territorial waters by the Governments concerned, while, as a matter of fact, the innocent fishermen never get out of the Chinese zone, and generally fish not far out from Chinese land.

This grievance of the fishermen has been brought to the notice of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which has wired now to the Canton Viceroy requesting His Excellency to send a deputy to make an inquiry into the matter and to delimit the zones of Chinese territorial waters from those of the international waters, by placing floating water marks on Chinese territorial waters. His Excellency is further requested to wire to the various customs authorities asking them to give permanent protection to the fishing fraternity.

LOG BOOK.

The Stranding of the S. Hugo.

The Mitsui Bishi salvage boat Oura-maru, which went to the assistance of the British steamer St. Hugo, which recently stranded off Tanegashima near Kagoshima, Japan, returned to Nagasaki on the 13th ultimo, bringing the captain and 31 other members of the crew. The chief officer is remaining at Tanegashima. According to reports received in Nagasaki, there is no hope of refloating the vessel. She lies on a reef of rocks on the eastern shore of the island, exposed to the swell of the Pacific and with no shelter from storm. The Mitsui Bishi Company's salvage steamer Oura Maru, with Lloyd's Surveyor and a representative of Lloyd's agents on board arrived at the scene on the 10th ultimo, and after an inspection of the damage, it was decided to attempt to pump the water out of the engine-room. Only the stern of the salvage steamer could be got alongside, and it was found impossible to clear the engine-room of water, a course which was necessary in order to pump the water from the holes. The officers and crew, with the exception of the chief officer, proceeded to Nagasaki by the Oura Maru, with the exception of a Japanese all are Europeans, and will probably be sent home at the first opportunity. The St. Hugo had no cargo on board when wrecked; she was proceeding to Mito to load coal for Singapore. The night preceding the accident the weather was bad, and the vessel got out of her course.

Disappearance of Ship's Officer. The C. M. steamer Kiangtse, Captain Gillespie, arrived at Shanghai on the 22nd inst. from Ningpo and reports the disappearance of the third officer, Mr. J. B. Hudson, who was on duty on the night of the 20th inst., when he left the bridge about midnight to make his usual rounds of the ship to see that all was in order. Since that time nothing has been seen or heard of him. As soon as he was missed a search was made of the ship but no trace of the missing man could be found.

A DISGRACE.

As pedestrians passed the Tramway's Terminus in Garden Road between 8 and 8.30 yesterday morning they were greeted by a stench which made them halt and cast their eyes about or follow the dictates of their noses, till they discovered the cause of the vile-smell to be a heap of garbage which is daily spread about the road and there sorted by those whose duty it is to gather the same. It is finally loaded upon a garbage cart in which it is hauled away to be again pawed over by the coolies in the hope of discovering some tit bit of too great a value to be entirely lost. This practice we referred to at some length in these columns several months ago, hoping that reference thereto would have some little effect. We regret that our efforts were so feeble and unavailing. This practice is a bad one and should not be allowed to continue. It should be borne in mind that it is an excellent method of spreading disease. The Military Prison is separated from the sorting point, by a wall only, the Volunteer headquarters are immediately opposite, the residence of the Chief Manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank are across the road, whilst all the passengers to and from the Peak pass this sorting spot, those pedestrians who use the pathway from Kennedy Road and the German Club (the short cut to Garden Road) pass over this spot. Is the Sanitary Department not aware of this practice?

Are they moved by a spirit of economy?
Are they indifferent?
"Though they tolerate the practice they surely do not endorse or sanction it."

THE LUKONG.

The phlegmatic disposition of the Chinese is worthy of emulation by many of us who claim allegiance to nations called Western. We can but admire the calm, placid manner of the Chinese race, but in matters which concern them as police, they in turn should, if they would shine as guardians of the peace, emulate the habits of their superiors and betters in things appertaining to police service. We heard yesterday morning a policeman's whistle vociferously blown many times in rapid succession, which meant there was no response, though there was loitering on the opposite side of the street a Chinese policeman, No. 176, who paid not the slightest attention to the summons. An Indian constable, No. 524, finally arrived on the scene and took in charge the small Chinese boy who was being held by a larger Indian boy, the blower of the whistle, the Chinese boy crying lustily the while.

The Chinese lukong sauntered over and circled the crowd that had gathered, smiling now and again, faintly only, as he took but little interest in the proceedings. What the real trouble was we know not. The Indian took the small, terrified urchin off to the station whilst the lukong, he took himself lazily with laconic mien, back to his beat on the opposite side of the street, to amuse himself as best he could. If we could only pump a little life into these fellows, the lukongs, what a blessing it would be for us and how grateful would be our worthy Captain Superintendent, to the individual who could suggest the drug and the inoculating instrument.

THE "STANLEY" DAMAGED.

Run Into by Launch "Tow."

Lying on one of the slips at the Taikoo Docks in Quarry Bay is the Governor's yacht "Stanley." Our inquiries for the reason of the steam tender being cradled in the docks have elicited the information that she is there for the purpose of undergoing certain repairs. Late on Thursday evening last whilst the "Stanley" was at her buoy off the Harbour Office westward she was run into, according to report, by a launch belonging to the Sugar Refining Co. The force of the impact caused the stern post of the "Stanley" to be twisted; she sustained besides some minor damage at the bows. In order to make good the damage she is now in the hands of the repairing yard staff at Quarry Bay.

THE NEW SHIPPING CONVENTIONS.

It is understood that these Conventions have already been laid before the Parliament of Great Britain, and that, in all probability, the existing British laws relating to collisions at sea—at any rate between ships of different nationalities will—in a few important respects, shortly be materially altered. It is thought probable that shipowners, and the public generally, will be much interested in considering the main differences between such existing laws, and those which have been agreed upon by the parties to the new Convention. The several articles of "The Convention for the Unification of certain rules of law with respect to collisions" are therefore set out below, with notes added to each article which in any way materially alters the law.

Article 1. Where a collision occurs between two vessels or between two sea-going vessels and vessels of inland navigation, the compensation due for damages caused to the vessels, or to any things or persons on board thereof, shall be settled in accordance with the following provisions, in whatever waters the collision takes place.

Article 2. If the collision is accidental, if it is caused by force majeure, or if the cause of the collision is left in doubt, the damages are borne by those who have suffered them. This provision is applicable notwithstanding the fact that the vessels, or any one of them, may be at anchor (or otherwise made fast) at the time of the casualty.

It has been laid down that when a vessel under steam runs down a ship at her moorings in broad daylight, that fact is by itself prima facie evidence of fault; and she cannot escape liability for the consequences of her act, except by proving that a competent seaman could not have averted or mitigated the disaster by the exercise of ordinary care and skill" (City of Peking 14 A. C. 40).

So also where one vessel is at anchor at night, in a proper place, with her light burning and visible, that fact makes it prima facie evidence that another ship, under way, which collides with the vessel at anchor, is in fault for the collision (The Indus 12 P. D. 40).

The law as it stands at present, therefore, is that, unless it can be proved that a collision between a ship under way, and one at anchor, was caused by inevitable accident, the former will almost invariably be held solely to blame. By "inevitable accident" is meant "that which a party charged with an offence could not possibly prevent by the exercise of ordinary care, caution, and maritime skill" (The Marpesia L. R. 4. C. P. 212). A collision which has been caused by negligent navigation cannot be termed to be an inevitable accident, although it may be said to be an accident.

By article 2 of the Convention it is provided that "if the collision is accidental, if it is caused by force majeure, or if the cause of collision is left in doubt, the damages are borne by those who suffered them"; and this notwithstanding that one of the vessels may be at anchor at the time of the disaster.

Now, there would appear to be a very great difference between an accidental collision and one caused by inevitable accident. The word "accident" has been defined to mean "a fortuitous and unexpected circumstance" which may be brought about by negligence (The Torbryan (1903) P. 35).

A collision which is caused by negligent navigation, and which has not been wilfully brought about, is an "accidental collision," for it cannot be otherwise than a fortuitous and unexpected circumstance. It is difficult, however, to imagine that the framers of the article intended the words to bear this meaning; indeed the next article provides that "if the collision is caused by one of the vessels, liability to make good the damages attaches to the one which has committed the fault." It would, therefore, seem that the words "accidental collision" should be construed as meaning a collision caused by "inevitable accident." If this be so the present law will practically remain unaltered as regards the presump-

tion of liability attaching to a ship under way which collides with one at anchor; for, although that fact may no longer be held to amount to prima facie evidence that the collision was due to the fault of the ship under way, and so throw upon her, immediately, the onus of proving inevitable accident, it must be exceedingly strong evidence in favour of the other vessel.

The article under discussion was doubtless introduced in consequence of the tendency of late to find both ships to blame for a collision, where each has accused the other of fault, or where an error of judgment has been committed by one regarding which it is doubtful if it amounted to actual negligence. As the writer has previously said—"It is easy enough for a Nautical Assessor, after calm and lengthy deliberation, to point out some act which might have been performed by the navigator of a ship, the performance of which would probably have averted the collision; and to suggest that such navigator was to blame for not having performed that act. But it is very possible that it would not have occurred to the same Nautical Assessor himself, in a sudden similar emergency, that such an act was necessary or advisable."

The introduction of this new law will emphasize the necessity for the Court, and Nautical Assessor, to find that a collision was accidental, when there exists any doubt as to whether it could have been prevented by the exercise of ordinary maritime skill, although they may come to the conclusion that certain additional precautions (outside the usual acceptance of the term "ordinary care, caution and maritime skill") might have been taken, and possibly have proved effective.

2. The existing law, that is to say the present Admiralty Rule, when it is found that both of two colliding ships were in fault for the collision, is that each has to pay half the loss of the other, no matter whether one is totally destroyed and the other only slightly damaged, nor whether the degree of fault of the one was infinitely less than that of the other. And it has been expressly provided by the Judicature Act, in England, and by our local Ordinance No. 2 of 1901 (Section 12), that "in any cause or proceeding for damages arising out of a collision between two ships, if both ships are found to have been in fault, the rules in force in the Court in its Admiralty jurisdiction, so far as they are at variance with the rules in force in the Court in its common law jurisdiction, shall prevail."

Both that Act and Ordinance provide that, in all matters not particularly mentioned in certain sections, of which the above quoted section is one, where there is any conflict or variance between the rules of equity and the rules of common law with reference to the same matter, the rules of equity shall prevail.

Whether the existing rule can be considered to be equitable is extremely doubtful. In fact, as Lord Blackburn said in the case of "Stoomvaart &c., v. P. & O. Co." 7 A.C. at p. 819 "This rule has been stigmatised as 'judicium rusticorum' and is justified on the ground of general expediency, avoiding interminable litigation at the cost of some inevitable injustices in particular cases." And, in the same case, Lord Selborne L.C. said—"In most cases the argument from abstract justice and 'equity' (in re dubia) of great importance, but here it seems to me that there is little, if any, room for that argument. That liability depends upon a rule of the Admiralty Jurisdiction which to myself has always seemed arbitrary."

The rule not only affects the owners of the ships in collision, but also the innocent owners of cargo in such ships. At common law such owners could recover the whole of their loss from the owners of either of the ships in fault, but it has been recently held in the House of Lords, in the case of the "Drumlanrig" (1911) A.C. 10, that, where two ships are in fault for a collision, the owners of cargo on one ship are only entitled, in accordance with the Admiralty Rule, to recover against the owners of the other ship one half of the damage they have sustained.

The rule has, however, been held not to apply to the case

of a claim for damages by the owners of a third vessel, or the owners of her cargo, against two other ships both held to blame for a collision with the third vessel, but that the claimants had a common law right of action against either ship for the whole of the damages. ("The Avon and T. J." (1891) P. 7). This decision was followed in the subsequent case of "The Englishman and the Australia" (1894) P. 239.

COMMERCIAL.

Weekly Share Report.

Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. in their weekly share report dated Hongkong, June 30, state that business during the period under review has been on a fairly large scale, buyers generally prevailing, and the feeling in the market is more confident than has been the case for some time.

Rubber.—The quotation for Fine Hard Para comes through unchanged from last week at 4s. 1d. The share market is in consequence stagnant and although London is always ready to deal, buying quotations as a rule show a considerable marking down.

Banks.—Hongkong and Shanghai Banks have been largely dealt in at 88½, and close in demand at the figure, the London quotation remaining unaltered at 87 10/16. National Banks (in liquidation) are 880.

Marine Insurances.—Unions have been dealt in to a small extent at 800, to 805 with further buyers at the later rate. Cantons are enquired for at 183 with no sellers. North Chinas have changed hands at 15s. 13d, closing with further buyers.

Fire Insurances.—The demand for Hongkong Fires remains steady and transactions have been reported at the advanced rate of 335. China Fires are wanted at 319 after transactions.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats have been dealt in at 30 1-2, at which more could probably be placed. Indos continue dull at 865. China and Manila are wanted at 101-2. Shells are quoted in London 90/100. Old Star Ferries at 25 and New at 15 1-2 remain unaltered.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quiet at 70 1-2 with no business passing and Luzons are dull at 22.

Mining.—Rubber continues neglected at 2 and there is a small enquiry for Chinese Engineering and Minings at 13. Tronoh Mines have again advanced, the London quotation being 98/3. In Shanghai Langkats during the week have ranged between 115 and 118, closing with buyers at 118.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Kowloon Wharves, after business at 550, are in request. Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are unaltered from last week at 555. Sales are reported from Shanghai in Shanghai Docks at 11s. 6d and Hongkong Wharves are on offer at the reduced rate of 11s. 8d 1-2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are firmer, closing with buyers at 95 after transactions at 94 1-2 and 95. Kowloon Lands remain in request at 95 and West Points could probably be obtained at 47 1-2. Hongkong Hotels have been the medium of a fair business at 120 for the (Old) and 75 for the (New).

Cotton Mills.—The activity in Hongkong Cottons has died down for the time being and the quotation is now nominally 55 1-2.

Miscellaneous.—There is a small demand for Green Island Cements at 32.20 and for Providents at 37.15. Humphreys Estates at 30.1-2, Hongkong Ropes at 18, Dairy Farms at 21.1-2 and Electric at 21.1-2 have been the medium of a small business. Hongkong Ice is on offer at 180. China Borneos are in some request at 90.1-4, and William Powells are wanted at 3.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1s. 9.9-10d. on demand and the T. T. Rate on Shanghai is 74.3-4.

Leave of Absence.

Privilege leave, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Lieut. L. Spencer, 8th Rajputa, from 8th July to 3rd September. Leave of absence, on private affairs, to the neighbouring countries, has been granted to Lieut. N. J. Williams, A.S.C., from 4th July to 25th August.

BORNEO COMMERCE.

The following are some of the points of interest in the minutes of Committee meeting, B.N.B. Chamber of Commerce, held recently:—

As to the matter of inadequate Quarantine Depot accommodation, the Government intimated their intention of providing Quarantine Depot accommodation for 200 people in all—at Bahalla; the buildings would be temporary and inexpensive, so that, in case of need, they could be burnt down. It was suggested that this Quarantine Camp should be fenced off with Barbed Wire, to make it a properly isolated Depot. It was understood that infected cases would be isolated in the present Small-pox Hospital at Bahalla, thus being kept absolutely separate and distinct.

Regarding the inadequate Coolie Depot accommodation in Sandakan, the Government recognised that the present Depot arrangements were very unsatisfactory, and proposed to erect a Government Depot just outside the present Custom House—to accommodate 200 Coolies; this proposal is subject to the site being found of suitable size.

Quarantine Regulations: The Government having agreed to the holding of an enquiry into the working of the Quarantine Laws of the territory, and the fixing of the remuneration Medical Officers are to receive, if any, the Committee agreed to appoint Dr. Conyngham as Medical Expert, and Mr. Darby as Mercantile Representative.

Rubber Protection Proclamation: The Government having agreed to consider any representations the Chamber might wish to make regarding this Proclamation the Secretary was instructed to suggest the alteration of Clause 4 to the following, viz:—

"On and after the commencement of this Proclamation it shall not be lawful for any person, firm or company, unless duly licensed in that behalf, to export from this State or to transmit within the State for the purpose of export from this State any cultivated rubber whatsoever, as a business."

The Secretary was to further suggest the raising of the License Fee to 25 per annum.

Alteration to Labour Proclamation: An alteration in the Labour Proclamation to prevent Managers, Assistants or Overseers profiting from Estate Kolas wherever situated having been submitted to the Chamber, the Secretary was instructed to reply that the committee had no alteration to suggest—providing the Notification would not affect very small Estates or cases where small gangs of Coolies were working—where the Coolies could not procure their food and necessities from any shop, and the Management were compelled to make provision for their employees.

CHINA'S NAVY.

Canton Naval College.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT)
Canton, June 30.

The Admiralty, considering that China's lack of naval experts considerably handicaps her in the reorganization of her navy, has telegraphed to the Canton Viceroy, that although it is something like a decade since the Naval College was established in Canton, the institution has, so far, failed in attaining the success which has, for long, been anticipated, in turning out students capable of handling China's Navy.

The Admiralty asks the Canton Viceroy to effect general improvement in the management of the Naval Academy, and at the same time, advises His Excellency to see his way to foster the shipping trade in the province, by way of checking the exodus of China's wealth into foreign countries. The Admiralty further signifies the great importance of the mercantile marine to the navy in time of war, when it can be utilized as transports and scouts.

Liquors Ordinance.

It is notified in the "Gazette" that His Majesty the King has not been advised to exercise his power of Disallowance with respect to Ordinance No. 9 of 1911, entitled an Ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to Intoxicating Liquors.

SUPREME COURT.

Principal or Agent?

An Interesting Appeal.

Before Sir Francis Pigott and Mr. Justice Gompertz, sitting as the Full Court on Monday, the appeal was heard from a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Hazeland in the action in which W. G. Humphreys and Co. were plaintiffs and P. Sollietti and Co., defendants. The appeal was made by the defendants against the judgment given for respondents on the grounds, amongst others, that by the judgment it was erroneously found that the appellants, by their letter of July 12th, 1910, contracted as principals and also that the judgment failed to find that the respondent's house in London, dealt with by Messrs. Ed. Burlion and Schrauwen, of Brussels, as principals under the said contract; that the damages claimed by respondents were owing to the cancellation of the contract; that such cancellation was not the act of the appellants; that neither the respondents nor the appellants were consulted prior to such cancellation; that if the respondents and appellants had been consulted such cancellation would not have taken place; that subsequent to the making of the 1910 contract, the respondents had been accepted by the native customers of the respondents to whom they resold the same as being a sufficient compliance with the respondent's contract and that the appellants did not refuse to deliver the pens in question.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C. (instructed by Mr. Goldring) appeared for Sollietti & Co. while Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. Reader Harris) appeared for Humphreys & Co. Mr. Pollock, in opening the case, said that was an appeal from a judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Hazeland, the Acting Puisne Judge, on March 20th. There were several grounds on which they based their appeal, but the main ground was that it had been found erroneously that the appellants contracted as principals, conjoined with that was the ground that the learned Acting Puisne Judge had failed to find that the respondent's house in London dealt with Messrs. Burlion and Schrauwen as principals under the said contract.

In answer to His Lordship, Mr. Potter said they contended that Messrs. Burlion and Schrauwen were principals. They were disclosed as principals at the outset, and they were in fact dealt with by Humphreys as principals.

The Chief Justice: The pens were not up to sample?

Mr. Pollock: They were up to sample, but the point on which the decision went against us was that they were not new crop.

His Lordship: Then Humphreys sued Sollietti?

Mr. Pollock said that was so. He did not think it would be disputed that Humphreys knew Sollietti was a commission agent. Sollietti was to receive commission from his principals.

Continuing counsel said that the documents relating to the pens, the policy of insurance and bills of lading were to be sent by Brussels to London and were to be drawn against by the suppliers of the goods, less 2.1-2 per cent. That was an important fact because their Lordships would see that the documents were to be obtained in Brussels and that Brussels were to draw on London where Messrs. Humphreys had a house. The pens were to be shipped direct by Burlion and Schrauwen of Brussels to Messrs. Humphreys in Hongkong and they were not to pass in any way through the hands of Messrs. Sollietti & Co. of Naples. There was to be a direct consignment of these goods from the suppliers in Brussels to Hongkong. It meant when the documents were handed over the price would be paid to the Brussels firm less 2.1-2 per cent. for cash. Sollietti had nothing to do with the consignment of the goods nor with the payment.

The Puisne Judge:—Then where do they look for their commission?—To the Brussels firm.

Mr. Potter said his position was this. He held that the Acting Puisne Judge was quite correct when he held that the terms of a written contract could not be altered by extraneous evidence.

Continuing Mr. Potter said that was really a question of facts, and in a case which was an appeal from a judge who had heard evidence and decided on fact, unless the Court of appeal was satisfied that he was wrong and the cases went so far as to say that even if there was a doubt at all in the matter the judgment in the Court below must stand.

Before going into the letters counsel said there was a point, which, he submitted, actually put the appellant out of court. The writ was issued by Messrs. Humphreys and Co. against Messrs. Sollietti and Co., claiming damages for breach of contract. That was quite a plain issue and there could be no doubt in the mind of Sollietti when the writ was served upon him. Plaintiff were claiming damages rightly or wrongly against him as principal. The only defence which had been put on paper was that plaintiff's London firm had written to his principals cancelling the contract.

On resuming after tiffin, Mr. Potter said his submission was that there was nothing in the contract to show that Mr. Sollietti contracted as agent and not as principal. The law on the subject was clear and was that where the signature was unqualified the person who signed was "prima facie" liable as a principal. There must be something in the body of the contract which clearly showed he was not signing as principal.

The case was proceeding as we went to press.

SHANGHAI MERCURY, LD.

The Annual Meeting.

The eleventh Annual General Meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Mercury, Ltd., was held yesterday afternoon in the Company's Offices in Nanking Road. There were present Messrs. G. W. Noel (chairman) C. Stephanius and R. D. Noish (directors) Wm. W. Hoife, T. Sahara and J. Morgan (Secretary) representing 647 shares. The Chairman in his speech explained that Mr. Fink had been compelled to go home on extended leave, through ill-health, and that Mr. Stephanius had been selected to fill his place on the Board. Mr. Clark, Managing Director, was also absent on furlough. There was very little to say about the working of the Company. They had again had a prosperous year, the working account showing a larger profit than the previous year. This year, on the advice of their Auditors, they were making a larger provision for bad and doubtful debts. They had added to their plant some new and most up-to-date machinery during the year, and had also made large additions to jobbing type and plant. On account of the writing off they were not able to place to Reserve Fund quite so much as last year, or carry forward such a large balance to working account, but as there were practically no fresh commitments to be met in the near future, as there were last year, they had ample funds in hand to carry on satisfactorily.

On being duly proposed and seconded the following resolutions were passed:—That the Report and Accounts as published be accepted and passed.

That two thousand taels be transferred to Reserve Fund, and that the total amount of that fund be then placed on fixed deposit with the Bank.

That a final dividend of 6 per cent. for the year ended April 30, making, with the interim dividend already paid, 11 per cent. per annum, be payable to shareholders on the Register at this date.

That a bonus be paid to the foreign staff at present on the active list in Shanghai at the same rate as last year.

That the retiring Director, Mr. Geo. W. Noel, be re-elected a Director of the Company.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be appointed Auditors of the Company for the ensuing year.

The meeting then ended with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

There was a fracas on board a tramway car returning to town from Taihook direction on Saturday night, between some British marines and a party of American bluejackets. One of the former was knocked off the car and narrowly escaped being run over.

AN INTERESTING PRIZE-GIVING.

His Excellency the Governor of Macao and Senhor Machado presided on Saturday evening at the annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Escola Commercial. The function took place in the Theatre D. Pedro V. which was beautifully decorated, and special arrangements having been made by M. Ricou and Mr. Miller of the Electric Light Company. Most of the principal military and naval officers of the Colony were present, and the theatre was full. On the stage were their Excellencies, and the President of the Associação Promotora da Instrução dos Macanenses, Dr. Nolasco da Silva, and Mr. G. Franklin Nightingale, headmaster of the school. The President in a long speech, much of which was unfortunately inaudible in the back of the theatre, traced the history of education in Macao from its origin to the present time. He explained the vast importance of commercial knowledge, and expressed his appreciation, and that of the committee, of the invaluable work done by Mr. Nightingale. His Excellency then delivered an address which will long be remembered by those who heard it. Speaking with sailor-like directness and vigour (Governor Machado is a naval officer) and with evident earnestness and sincerity, he appealed to all who were of Portuguese nationality to assist in the great task of re-organizing and regenerating the Portuguese nation. He pointed out with simple, yet compelling eloquence that wherever the Portuguese flag flew over men who spoke the language of Camoens, there was Portugal, and that it was at this hour the duty of every Portuguese to take up his share of the burden and do his portion of the task before them. Especially necessary a part, he said, of this arduous though noble work, was education. Modern education alone could fit the nation for its present and future duties. He exhorted them to do their utmost for the name and glory of the Portuguese Commonwealth. The Governor's statesmanlike and eloquent speech was loudly applauded. When he referred to the unique opportunity now afforded to the young men of Macao to acquire a sound commercial training from so able and energetic a teacher as Mr. Nightingale, it was pleasant to see how the boys of the school, who were most of them up in the gallery, expressed their strong agreement, and their appreciation of their headmaster.

The latter, in a lucid and business-like address, gave a report of the year's work. From about 19 pupils the number had gone up to over forty, and the Senior Division was doing advanced work. He felt bound to explain that this was a secondary, not a primary school, and that it was necessary for pupils to have a working knowledge of English and the first principles of arithmetic before they could be admitted to even the Junior Division, which was being ably taught by Mr. Gomez. It was possible to admit boys who could not understand the simplest English, and who kept others back in consequence, inevitably, as the real strength of a chain is no more than that of its weakest link. He thanked their Excellencies for their kindness in coming to present the prizes, and all who had contributed to make the evening's entertainment a success. Senhora Machado then presented the prizes, a list of the winners of which we append. The concert was one of the best we have heard in Macao; the Countess Fernandes alone would ensure the success of any musical performance, and her gifted son, Mr. Bernardino de Senna Fernandes, deserves to be placed in the first rank of amateur violin players. Where everything was so good it is difficult to select special items, but we may not pass over Master A. Z. Lollo's recitation, "Sleep," which was admirably done, and excited great amusement and applause. This young prize-winner will go far. The "Trial" scene from Pickwick was very well done; Sergeant Buzfuz spoke distinctly and with quite sufficient truculence, while the Judge was delightful, and so was Sam Weller. The only criticism we might make is that Mrs. Olupina was really much too good-looking! Mrs. Millar made all the wigs for the youthful actors and the whole of the very effective Judge's costume. Without the co-operation of such public spirited ladies as the Countess Fernandes, Mdma. Ricou and Mrs. Millar we never should be able to get up any kind of amateur entertainment here. Mr. Nightingale is to be congratulated on his splendid success.

A splendid programme was submitted, the artists being:—Condessa do Senna Fernandes and Mma. Picard; Master A. B. Lollo; Bernardino de Senna Fernandes; Miss Annetta Donald; Master A. Jorge; Mr. E. H. de Ste. Croix; Miss Anna de Fernandes; Master Edmundo de Senna Fernandes; Miss Angelina de Senna Fernandes.

The trial scene from the "Pickwick Papers" was taken part in by Miss L. da Silva; Messrs. A. Braga, G. Jorge, J. d'Assumpcao, G. d'Assumpcao, A. B. Lollo, F. Rodriguez, F. Luez, A. Marques and E. de Senna Fernandes.

A Police Corps Band played selections.

SPORT.

Lawn Tennis League.

Chinese Y.M.C.A. Civil Service.

Some very interesting games were witnessed on Saturday afternoon played between the Chinese Y.M.C.A. and the Civil Service at Happy Valley and under the auspices of the Lawn Tennis League. The Y.M.C.A. on all the games were victorious, winning by three with the score standing at 51 to 48. The results were as follows:—

Wong Po Ki and Wai Wing Lock beat Wood and Biden 7-4; beat McEwan and Dawson 10-4; lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 5-6. Rev. A. D. Stewart and Ko Po Shan beat McEwan and Dawson 8-3; lost to Wood and Biden 7-4; lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 5-6. Wong Po Kong and See lost to Wood and Biden 3-8; lost to Dr. Atkinson and Pitt 1-10; beat McEwan and Dawson 8-3.

LEAGUE TENNIS.

K.C.C. vs. Craigengower.

On Saturday on the K.C.C. ground Green and Fedelius secured 23 games, Fowler and Rose 26 games, Abraham and V. Delden 19 games, thus winning by a total of 73 games to 26.

K.C.C. Tennis Tournament.

Championships—Rose and Fowler meet in the semi-final to decide who is to play Fittock. The winner plays Green, the holder, for the Championship.

Singles, A class, handicap.—Brown (owes 15) meets Abraham (scratch) in the semi-final to decide who is to play Green (owes 40).

Singles, B class, handicap.—Semi-finals—Kynock (owes 3/6) v. Annesley (owes 15); Brown (owes 15) v. Raven (owes 15/3).

Professional Pairs.—Semi-final La Breton and Rose (merchants) v. Baylow and Brown (scholastic) Final—Green and Cheo (merchants).

Handicap Doubles.—Semi-final—Fedelius and Fowler (owes 40) v. Green and Cheo (owes 30-3); Mackenzie and Rutherford (rec 3-6) v. Jeffries and Wolf (owes 15-3).

TYPHOON WEATHER.

Small Craft Seek Shelter.

The telegram quoted below was received at the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 11.40 a.m. on Sunday:—

"Manila, July 2, 10 a.m.—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Northern Luzon, less than 100 miles distant, moving W.N.W."

The following telegram was received at the Consulate from the Tang Observatory at 11.10 a.m. today:—

"Manila, July 3, 10.25 a.m.—Cyclone or typhoon W. of Balintang Channel, moving W.N.W. or N.W."

From an early hour on Monday the harbour has been almost entirely deserted by junks and sampans. Only a few launches were to be seen, most of them having, like the sailing craft, sought the shelter of the typhoon refuge. There was a high wind accompanied by driving rain, heavy at times. In the harbour the tide was exceptionally high and the water very choppy, with the big incoming waves frequently breaking over the Praya wall.

CORONATION-DAY AT SAIGON.

Coronation Day will long be remembered in Saigon, for it could not be possible for French and English people domiciled together in any part of the world to give a more practical demonstration of the "Entente Cordiale" than was given in Saigon on June 22.

A Government Holiday was declared by the powers that be; every vessel in the harbour opened the day by dressing in their most brilliant flags, whilst a Royal Salute was fired at 11 a.m.

On shore, it is safe to say, that there was not one British Ensign, or anything like one, that was not hoisted that day.

The official proceedings commenced at 10.30 a.m. when Mr. J. L. O'Connell, H. B. M. Vice Consul, gave a brilliant reception at the Hotel Continental at which were present, among many others, H. E. the Acting Governor General of Indo-China, the Lieut. Governor, the General Officer Commanding and the senior Naval Officer with their respective staffs as well as the Mayor and Councillors of Saigon, together with the notabilities of Saigon and Cholon.

Mr. O'Connell, supported by the entire British community, received his guests in the grand saloon of the Hotel which was most tastefully decorated with entwined flags and beautiful plants when the guests, numbering close on 500, were assembled. Mr. O'Connell addressed the Governor General as follows:—

"Your Excellency—In the name of the British community of Indo-China I have the honour to bid you welcome and to tell you how happy we are to celebrate a day, so grand and memorable to the British nation, in the sympathetic company of the representatives of a friendly nation. We therefore thank your Excellency and all the notabilities of Saigon that you have so graciously responded to our invitation and heightened by your presence this patriotic manifestation of which we shall ever retain the souvenir. In drinking to the health of their Majesties we do not forget the friendly nation; we therefore raise our glasses in honour of the President of the French Republic, of beautiful France, of Indo-China, in your honour, your Excellency, in yours, Mr. Lieut. Governor, in that of the French Army and Navy and that of the City of Saigon."

This toast was received with truly British honours whilst the band of the 11th Colonial Infantry played the "Marseillaise" after which His Excellency the Acting Governor General replied as follows:—Mr. Consul and Gentlemen—I beg you to receive my sincere thanks for the amiable wishes of welcome that you have been kind enough to address to me, as well as to the Lieut. Governor of Cochin-China, to the representatives of the French Army and Navy and the City of Saigon, who have joined with me to assist at the ceremony which you celebrate to-day. It is with the greatest pleasure that we have come here at your invitation, as we are thus permitted to bring you evidence of the sentiments of cordial friendship which unite the French and British nations, in coming here to join with yours the wishes of every Frenchman in Indo-China for the prosperity of the reign of your gracious sovereigns King George and Queen Mary. Gentlemen, I raise my glass in honour of their Britannic Majesties and the whole of the British nation."

Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering followed, the band of the 11th Colonial Infantry playing the British National Anthem, soon after which the Governor General and the distinguished guests took their leave.

After the departure of the official guests the members of the British Community and their more intimate friends partook of tiffin supplied by that inimitable restaurateur M. Farady at which some short and felicitous speeches were exchanged and the gathering broke up at 2 p.m.

At 5.30 p.m. the "Cercle Sportif" held a private reception of their friends at their Club House where their President, Dr. E. Flaudin, received the guests.

headed by the British Consul whom he addressed in a most felicitous speech, the main points of which were as follows:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen—In grand numbers you have responded to the invitation of the Committee in their name and my own. I thank you from the bottom of my heart, thank you also my dear Consul, who represent with so much distinction the friendly nation whose occupations too often keep them away from our sportive gatherings. Thanks above all to you, Ladies, who have so graciously embellished with the charm of your presence, to-day's gathering."

The 22nd June 1911 will be, for the great British nation, a date glorious for the both grandeur and solemnities of its ceremonies and by the sincere joy that accompanies it every where.

The whole world, in fact, associates itself with those enthusiastic manifestations and Cochin China has wished also to take her place in the grand concert of praise and wishes of happiness.

That is why, ladies and gentlemen, the fraternity of peoples has ceased to be a vain word: the idea of a magnificent Union sparkling with grandeur and beauty is circulating the world, crossing seas and passing over mountains to break down the barriers which separate the nations. Equally, with the ability of a diplomat, it has been able to call to the service of its cause, the affinities of races, the loyalty of individuals, and the particular qualities of each and it is thus, Gentlemen, that sport has acquired the right to claim a part, modest no doubt, but a real part in this happy bringing together of beings who only need to know each other in order to be friends.

Do we not see each year crossing the channel splendid teams of robust trained men coming to our dear land of France to respond to our challenges, and to enter into struggles whose victors and vanquished are animated by the same sentiments, made in perfect loyalty and disinterested affection; and when the land and the sea have become insufficient for the manifestations of friendly rivalry there arises a Bleriot on a bird of his own making, who makes the air his road and crosses in a bound, if I may say so, that barrier that Nature in her mysterious and capricious grandeur had placed between our two nations. Ladies and Gentlemen, whilst across the seas in England the cannon thunder-joyous salutes and everywhere is heard the joyful shouts of the people, let us raise our glasses, in honour of Their Britannic Majesties on whom wait, as magnificent protectors, the shadow of their grand mother the greatest of all Queens and the shadow of Edward VII the great friend of France; let us raise our glasses in honour of the great British nation, Ladies and Gentlemen—to His Majesty King George V and to the gracious Queen Mary."

"Hurrah! for England!"

Mr. O'Connell replied:—"I am particularly proud of the honour of your choice of me to respond to the gracious wishes of our amiable President has just addressed to Their Britannic Majesties. In the name of my Government I thank him cordially."

The British community in Cochin-China is so much the more grateful for this pleasant manifestation of this afternoon because it comes from comrades—I would almost say brothers—because here in daily contact with our French friends we are able to appreciate the sympathy and cordiality, of which we are the objects, on your part and which we encounter everywhere. I am therefore the mouthpiece of all English hearts when I drink to the health of our gracious President, to that of the Committee and the members, success to the Cercle Sportif and the Entente Cordiale.

Ladies—I raise my glass in honour of you who by your feminine graces, by your amiability, so dear to the hearts of our sportsmen, are the chief artisans in a firm and happy concord and whom we are delighted to find in our midst on this day of national rejoicing. Ladies, I drink to you."

These toasts were received with the utmost enthusiasm and after a pleasant afternoon had been spent in renewing old friendships and

making many new ones, one of the happiest of re-unions came to an end.

Not the least pleasant of the day's entertainments was that at which a large number of French soldiers and sailors were entertained at the Marine Hotel and at which Mr. O'Connell attended at 9 p.m. (between his other pressing engagements), accompanied by his committee and during the half hour that he remained the enthusiastic manner in which he was received, the felicitous terms in which the health of his Royal Master and Mistress were proposed and the soul-stirring cheers with which they were received added one more proof of the solidity of the "Entente Cordiale" and regret was expressed on all sides at the unavoidable absence of some British soldiers and sailors to also receive the right hand of fellowship and good feeling.

The final event of the day's proceedings (and what a princely final it was) was the reception at the Chinese Club at Cholon at 9.30 p.m., where the Chinese with their usual completeness of ceremony and magnificence received their friends, in honour of the Coronation.

Mr. Liem Kong the president received the guests at the entrance which was resplendent with all that peculiarity of decoration which lends itself so well to striking colours and elaborate gilding, whilst outside and facing the entrance was erected a Chinese orchestra where a band of Chinese players discoursed weird music.

Inside, in the magnificent club rooms all was gaiety and cordiality and at supper Mr. Liem Kong and Mr. O'Connell exchanged more felicitous toasts with unabated verve and then, all present being upstanding, that glorious National Anthem "God Save the King" was sung in its entirety and thus brought the proceedings and Coronation Day to a close.

AVIATION AT CANTON.

A Chinese Airman.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 3. Mr. Fung U, the famous Chinese airman, is holding a series of flights on his aeroplane at the parade ground of the Canton Recruits in Yin Tong with a great amount of success. The aviator has made several time cylinders, and with these, he is testing the pressure of their weight on water preparatory for making a trial descent of the machine on the surface of the water. Mr. Fung will soon institute a school for teaching the art of aviation in Canton.

VISIT OF CEREMONY.

Commander Decorated.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 3. At 3 p.m. on the 1st inst., H. E. the Canton Viceroy personally went to the Yamen of the Commander-in-Chief of the Kwilin force stationed in Canton, H. E. Lung Chai Kwong, and congratulated him on having been appointed by the Throne as Commander-in-Chief to twenty-five divisions of troops, and conferred the title of an Adjutant Tatar General.

In the evening the General dined with the Viceroy. During the Viceroy's visit to the Army Headquarters, the streets were patrolled by a strong force of soldiers to give His Excellency every protection.

THE TYPHOON.

An Empty Harbour.

Tuesday the typhoon signals, indicating that a typhoon was within the danger zone southwards of the Colony, were still displayed. The harbour was clear of craft, save for the big boats. Some of the steamers due to sail did not venture from their moorings. The typhoon refuge was crowded with the smaller sailing craft and launches. In spite of the stormy weather, the "Star" ferry boats continued to ply all day, though some of the passengers experienced rough journeys. Several breakdowns on the telephone wires were reported and communication was cut between H.M.S. Tamar and the Naval Headquarters. During the day there were heavy showers of rain, accompanied by a high wind.

SUPREME COURT.

Was the Contract Fulfilled?

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction on Thursday before Mr. Justice Gompertz an action was heard in which Fung Tai alius Fung Tai Koo claimed from the Yuen Yuen firm, the sum of \$348.45, being as to \$253.45 balance due under a building contract and \$95 amount due for extra work.

Questioned by His Lordship plaintiff said he had done the work in a proper manner and it had been approved.

Mr. Ho appeared for defendants, and his examination of plaintiff elicited the information that he had done everything according to plan. He denied taking a leaf out of a book recording payments, but his Lordship said it seemed clear that a leaf had been torn out.

Mr. Ho said it was extraordinary that payments should have been made to plaintiff every few days and then for these payments to suddenly cease.

The manager of defendant firm in answer to Mr. Ho alleged that plaintiff had not entirely carried out the contract.

Plaintiff had been paid over the contract price, said witness, because there had been extra work.

Judgment was entered for defendant with costs.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

Thursday.

Before Sir Francis Piggett.
Yee Tai Firm.

The adjourned hearing of petition in the Yee Tai firm came on for settlement. Mr. Gardiner stating that he appeared for the petitioning creditor. With His Lordship's permission he asked for the case to be withdrawn. The case came on, he said, at the last bankruptcy day, and it was then stated that the assets were insufficient. There were some, but very small.

His Lordship: Very well.

Mr. Hind Questions Custom.

In the case of the Wing Yuen Bank, adjourned hearing of the petition, Mr. Hind, who appeared for the petitioning creditors, said the hearing was adjourned from the last sitting in order that the Official Receiver might get rid of the premises, so that there would be no outgoing with respect to the estates.

Mr. Fletcher, the Deputy Official Receiver, said there was an interim receiving order in that case, and as it was probable that there would not be sufficient to pay the creditor's fees, he got him to sell. He had at present some \$300 in hand, chiefly money found on the premises. He opposed the receiving order on the last occasion on the ground that the partners of the bank had collected a large sum of money from various banks and had absconded. There were no assets for division among the creditors, and the partners would simply be protected if a receiving order were made.

Mr. Hind: When the partners are found, we can prosecute.

His Lordship: Who are the partners?

Mr. Hind: I do not know.

His Lordship: I can let it stand over until you find some of the partners. That will save a new petition. I cannot make a receiving order.

In answer to his Lordship, Mr. Hind said the assets were about \$300 and the liabilities about \$13,000.

His Lordship: It will stand over.

Mr. Hind said he wanted to raise a point with regard to the practice of the Official Receiver in demanding \$100 preliminary expenses. He had paid the money under protest.

His Lordship: That is the practice of the Court. I cannot interfere with that.

Mr. Hind: There is nothing in the ordinance to support the practice.

His Lordship: I cannot open the practice in a case like this.

Mr. Hind: Will your Lordship consider the question in Chambers?

His Lordship: My attention must be called to it, and I will consider it in the usual way.

Mr. Fletcher asked that a fortnight only be allowed in which to find the partners. They had absconded with about \$13,000.

His Lordship: This case will stand over for three months.

Living Extraordinary.

Public Examination.

The public examination of Mr. Eda Roza was held. In answer to the Deputy Official Receiver he said he was a clerk, had been in that occupation for ten years and was at present in receipt of a salary of 175 dollars a month. He had only drawn that amount since the beginning of the year.

Mr. Fletcher: What do you estimate your total indebtedness to be?

Debtor: One thousand two hundred dollars.

Mr. Fletcher: Is that in respect to money borrowed or—?

Debtor: Money borrowed and goods purchased.

Mr. Fletcher: You have lived somewhat extraordinarily?

Debtor: Yes.

Mr. Fletcher: Spending money at various clubs?

Debtor: Yes.

Mr. Fletcher said debtor was prepared to pay fifty dollars a month to go to his creditors. He asked that the examination be closed and that debtor be adjudged bankrupt.

Competition Cause of Insolvency.

The public examination was also held of Yuen Lung Hung, a salesman. He stated his share in the business in Lyndhurst Terrace, of which he was one of three partners, to be 500 dollars. Theirs was a furniture business.

Mr. Fletcher: How long have you been established?

Debtor: Over ten years.

Mr. Fletcher: To what do you attribute your failure?

Debtor: Slack business.

Mr. Fletcher: You informed me before that competition was the cause. Is that so?

Debtor: Yes.

Mr. Fletcher: I have no further questions to ask him. I ask that the examination be closed on adjudication.

Debtor Missing.

The Deputy Official Receiver, Mr. Fletcher, made an application to rescind the receiving order made upon C. H. Chavaz.

Mr. Chavaz, said Mr. Fletcher, is a clerk who filed his own petition. A receiving order was granted on condition he paid ten dollars a month. He has failed to pay any money at all.

There is no estate, the Official Receiver has had to advance the money for the necessary advertisements and Mr. Chavaz cannot be found at the address he gave. The firm at which he said he was employed deny having employed him at all and he cannot be found.

The usual way is to issue a warrant for arrest, but I would ask that the receiving order be rescinded.

To Investigate Assets.

In the Lee Chim Chin petition Mr. Goldring appeared for the debtor.

The case, he said, had been adjourned for Mr. Kong Sing to file affidavits of the other partners in the firm.

He would ask his Lordship to adjourn the petition in order that he might file an affidavit in return and also to investigate the assets.

Debtor's Consent.

Mr. Hind appeared for the petitioning creditor in the petition of Messrs. Dady Burjor and Co.

He said there had been an interim order and the debtor had consented to the petition going against him and to a receiving order. He thought Mr. Fletcher had no objection.

A Question of Book Debts.

In the Kwong Lai Cheung petition Mr. Reader Harris appeared for the petitioning creditor.

He said the assets consisted of 400 dollars stock in trade, book debts amounting to about 2,300 dollars and the debts are 3,600 dollars.

The petitioning creditor's debt is 742 dollars on a promissory note.

The Deputy Official Receiver: The landlord will probably require the stock in trade. It is the practice of this firm to collect all their good book debts, and ten per cent. is a good estimate of what they will bring. I would ask for a receiving order subject to a rescission if it is found there are no assets. The managing partner has gone and there is nobody who can tell me what are the book debts.

Mr. Harris: I don't object.

GYMKHANA NOTES.

Prospects for Saturday.

The unusually large number of entries makes the third meeting of the Gymkhana Club, which is to take place on Saturday next, more than ordinarily interesting. All that is wanting for a good afternoon's sport is fine weather. By the present outlook, the clerk of the weather appears to be generally inclined and the atmospheric conditions should be propitious both for ponies and jockeys. Before discussing the prospects of the various candidates for the respective events, I will tabulate the "times" for the last gallop which took place this morning. They are as follows:—

Lachine, 1 mile, (Boy), 2.21, last quarter 31.

Dorando II (Seth), 3-4 mile, 1.55, last quarter 33.

Caprice (David), 3-4 mile, 1.44, last quarter 31.2-5.

Oil King (Owner), 3-4 mile, 1.46, last quarter 33.

Arcadian Chief was not working this morning.

Merry Scott, 1.1-4 miles, 3.18, last quarter 33. This was his last gallop.

Early Bird, 1 mile, 2.21, last quarter 32.

Odcombe, 3-4 mile, 1.42, last quarter 32.

Mombassa is reported to be off colour and did not gallop this morning.

Favonius went out in the dark and I didn't have the opportunity of "clocking" him; he is reported to have galloped a mile in the excellent time of 2.14, last quarter 32. Mr. Jervois was in the saddle.

Tomahawk (Gogg), 1.1-4 miles, 3.07, last quarter 31.2-5.

Kerry (Hickman), 1 mile, 2.21, last quarter 32.

Tickey has only been cantering and was not called upon to do any solid work.

Trowint, 1.1-4 miles, 3.18, last quarter 33.2-5.

Tralee (David), 3-4 miles, 1.43, last quarter 33.

Bantam (Boy), 3-4 mile, 1.42, last quarter 32.

Greyback (David), 1 mile, 2.24, last quarter 33.

Highland King (Gogg), 1 mile, 2.28, last quarter 33.

Donau (Boy) 1 mile, 1.44, last quarter 32.

Mustard (Boy) partnered Caprice in the last half mile in the latter pony's gallop recorded above.

Senwood (Gogg) half mile, 35.2-5, 1.06.

James (Boy) half mile, 1.03.1-2, last quarter 30.1-2.

Brushwood Boy (Monck), 3-4 mile, 1.46, last quarter 33.

Alacrity, 1 mile, 2.23.

Probable Starters.

The probable starters and riders in the first race on Saturday—Gymkhana Stakes—are likely to be the following:—Lachine (Gogg), Caprice (David), Arcadian Chief (Seth) Early Bird (Master), Odcombe (Brutton), Favonius (Jervois) and Kerry (Hickman). Lachine will have to carry 5 lbs. for his previous win besides 5 lbs. for the assistance of Mr. Gogg, making his accumulated penalty 10 lbs. extra. Heavily penalised as Lachine will be, the odds seem to favour Arcadian Chief who, I will not wonder, may catch the judge's eye first for the opening event of the day. Backers should not discount Favonius' chances for a win; he may yet prove the dark horse in the race.

"B Class" Once Round Handicap.—This is a race for second rate ponies and subscription griffins. By some means or other Trowint has been smuggled into this class. He won at the first gymkhana rather easily when he ran with the same class of ponies and may be trusted to repeat the performance this week. Matchless Chief (late Donau), who will be ridden by Mr. Gogg, is reported to have done a good gallop on Tuesday morning; but so far he has failed to earn winning brackets.

"A Class" Handicap.—The Gymkhana Stakes entrants will probably elect to run in this race in preference to the 1.1-4 mile handicap later in the afternoon. The pony that will have run well up in the first race and will accordingly now be favoured in the weights will be worth watching.

Ladies' Nomination.—Auction-dolly, Matchless Chief, Senwood, Bantam, James, Tralee and the Ramp are all very fast ponies. As the distance for the race is one of only three furlongs, it will resolve itself into more or less a scramble.

1.1-4 Mile Handicap.—The choice must be between Merry Scott at top weight and Tomahawk, one of the bottom weights; either of these ponies should prove the winner.

RIDING BOY.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Restoration to China.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 4.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has, for some time, been endeavouring to restore to China, the rights and privileges enjoyed by foreigners in the various treaty ports, but the protests made by the consuls, in accordance with treaty stipulations, have made it difficult for the Ministry to help China towards this end. The Ministry has written on this account to the Canton Viceroy regarding the steps to be taken by China in signing a commercial treaty in future with a foreign nation or nations declaring a port open to foreign trade and granting an extension of a concession limit. All matters pertaining to navigation, building of roads, establishing post and telegraph offices, organization of the police force, exercising judicial jurisdiction, levying customs duty and the adoption of a system of currency, will entirely be in the hands of the Chinese Government as in accordance with regulations already enforced. Foreigners will be debarred from having a voice in any of these things mentioned above. As regards the protection of treaty ports, the onus is with the Chinese Government. On receipt of the communication on the subject from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Canton Viceroy instructed the diplomatic commissioner accordingly.

TO STOP SMUGGLING.

Strict Measures.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 4.

Both Kwangtung and Fukien have their respective squadrons of cruisers, gunboats, etc., on cruising duty along their respective coasts. Talking of the Kwangtung squadron, H.E. Admiral Li Chun has divided the coasts into so many stations to which the strength of the squadron is fittingly distributed. In fact, the arrangement is so perfect that all attempts made by the anarchists to smuggle arms and ammunition to the interior from the coasts have proved unsuccessful.

The same cannot be said of the Fukien squadron. The revolutionaries are now turning their attention to the Fukien coast, where they think it easier secretly to land their contraband. Fortunately, before they have had time to carry out their plan, H.E. the Canton Viceroy has communicated with the Viceroy of Fukien intimating that stronger and faster cruisers should be commissioned on cruising duty along the coast of Fukien, and that they should work co-operatively with the Kwangtung squadron in looking out for and capturing vessels carrying contraband for the interior.

SMOKELESS POWDER.

Canton Recruits.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 5.

H. E. the Viceroy, considering the smokeless powder manufactured by the Canton Arsenal to be far behind that made in foreign countries, has instructed the officer in charge of the arsenal to order from Messrs. Carlowitz & Co. in Canton a supply of 10,000 lbs. of smokeless powder for the requirement of the Canton recruits. The consignment of this explosive has now arrived at Canton and delivered to the Canton Arsenal.

INDIAN NEWS.

The Commander-in-Chief.

It is stated that a report has gained currency at home, and has been transmitted to India, that Sir O'Moore Creagh will resign the post of Commander-in-Chief after the Coronation Durbar.

It is stated on the highest authority that there is absolutely no truth in this rumour. On the contrary, Sir O'Moore has every intention of serving out the full term of his office.

Retirement of Bengal Governors.

Although no official announcement is yet forthcoming, Sir Edward Baker will proceed on leave about the 1st of July and Sir Lancelot Hare, the Lieutenant-Governor of Eastern Bengal, will retire from service shortly afterwards. Thus both Bengals will lose their Governors about the same time.

Judge Insults a Pleader.

At Hooghly, Mr. Macpherson, District Judge, held an inquiry at the request of the Hooghly Bar Association into the conduct of Mr. Subhadrachand Banerjee, Second Sub-Judge, who was accused of having used insulting language towards Mr. Mohendra Nath Mukerjee, a pleader in the open court. The Judge came to the conclusion that the Sub-Judge was to blame and asked him to offer an apology in writing to the offended pleader. This was done and the incident terminated.

Proposed Jihad Against the British.

Utman Khel tribesman have been seeking the aid of some sections of the Mohmands in order to avenge the death of the outlaw, Hakim, whose end at the hands of Sir G. Roos Koppel's escort produced a great effect on the Peshawar borderland. The Mohmands however have refused to move in the matter, urging that they have no quarrel with the British Government and that no question of a jihad can arise.

People in the Punjab.

The final census figures for the Punjab are now available and are as follows:—Males 13,314,975, females 10,872,775, making a total of 24,187,750 against the provisional total of 24,172,201.

The net increase of 15,549 is due largely to the addition of figures for travellers and persons in forests, on rivers, etc., which were not available when the provisional totals were telegraphed. In the case of eight units the provisional and final figures are identical, the difference is less than 100. The accuracy of the provisional totals is remarkable when it is remembered that in the case of 39 Districts and States they were telegraphed within five days of the census and in the remaining six within eight days.

Karachi Freight Market.

The freight market has further declined owing to tonnage coming out at cheaper rates, but is steady for the moment with more enquiries for Hamburg.

Home wheat markets are flat and prices lower.

Rain is reported from Punjab and this may make sellers willing to meet the market. Several fixtures have been effected at home.

Jute Broker's Insolvency.

Before Justice Harrington, Sarkies John Sarkies, an insolvent, was examined by Mr. Eardley Norton on behalf of the Bank of Bengal. The insolvent was formerly Managing Agent of the Alexandra Jute Mills and is now a jute broker. His liabilities amount to over 44 lakhs of rupees and assets only Rs. 849. The insolvent owes to the Kashmir Durbar 13 lakhs and to the Bank of Bengal about 25 lakhs. The case will be taken up this month.

KOMBOK RUBBER CO., LTD.

At an extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Company held in Singapore at the office of Messrs. Guthrie and Co., Ltd., the Secretaries, on Wednesday, the 21st June, a special resolution that the Company should go into voluntary liquidation, which had been passed at a previous extraordinary general meeting held on 6th June was confirmed. Mr. James Robertson was appointed Liquidator.

THE HIPPODROME CIRCUS.

Despite the inclemency of the weather, there was a large house present at the opening performance of the Hippodrome Circus Wednesday. The large matchless which had been erected in place of the customary tent ensured dryness within the Circus, which was greatly appreciated by the audience.

Since their last visit to the Colony, several new additions have been made to the repertoire of the Circus. As far as gymnastic feats are concerned, the Mysore troupe is alone well worth seeing. As usual, the clever combination gave a finished performance of difficult acrobatic feats, inasmuch as they were now to the Colony. In the course of the performance, one of the youngsters who form part of the troupe several times passed through a hoop encircled with flames in mid-air, and then alighted in all sorts of peculiar places, on one occasion alighting on the upraised feet of a man lying on his back on the ground. The introduction of this dangerous element into the performance invests it with a good deal of sensation and should be seen to be appreciated.

Another clever acrobatic troupe consists of the Jenkins family. Each member of this troupe is well versed in the art, even to the baby of the troupe, who frequently gives an exhibition of somersaults and is possessed of remarkable gymnastic predilections.

The "Double Jockey" Act by Dickey and Willie is another interesting turn, while a Spanish dance by four ladies is very graceful and captivating.

Other turns included a vaulting act, globe roulante, equestrienne act, single trapeze, performing elephants, equine midget marvel, etc. At frequent intervals throughout the evening, the inimitable knock-about clown Locooco greatly enlivened the proceedings by his witticisms, and was assisted by a youthful member of the profession.

The piece de resistance is, of course, Professor Urban's performing lions. The intrepid lion-tamer went through a series of acts with the greatest ease, such as dining with the beasts, reading a newspaper and smoking while leaning his body on the back of one of the animals, placing his head in a lion's mouth and rounding off the performance by carrying a full-grown lion round the cage on his back. Throughout his thrilling performance, Urban displays a sort of grim nonchalance, and the fact that he has the animals under his complete control well exemplifies the mastery of the human will over brute strength. The act is undoubtedly one of the finest of its kind seen out in the East.

Last night's performance was in every way a success and passed off without any contretemps, excepting the fact that the elephants displayed a certain amount of truculence. The typhoon weather doubtless accounted for this and it is to be hoped that the irritability on the part of Masters Jumbo will pass off with the advent of sunshine.

HONGKONG DEFENCES.

New Guns.

The following notification is published by the officer commanding the Army Services Corps:—I am directed by the Secretary of State for War to acquaint you that he hereby accepts your offer to carry out the undermentioned service for the sum of \$4,450 in accordance with the terms of the tender issued to you a copy of which is attached for your information.

Haulage of one 9.2 gun and mounting, total weight 134 tons 16 cwt. from West Point to vicinity of No. 5 emplacement, Mount Davis.

MacHoy, Elgin & Co., 121, Queen's Road C.

The Planters' Association.

A meeting of the Planters' Association of Malaya will be held at Kuala Lumpur on July 9. The labour question—Indian, Javanese and Chinese—bulks largely on the agenda, which includes a motion by Mr. Macfadyen "that a registration fee of \$1 be imposed on every coolie locally recruited."

COMMERCIAL.

Yokohama Stock Market.

Messrs. Stanton, Schoene and Hood's report dated Yokohama, June 23, states:—

Foreign Managed Stocks:—Business is still quiet. Nickels have been done at Y.26.50 but as no more shares are offering at this price quotations are nominally Y.28.00. A small lot of the Japan American Phonograph changed hands at an advanced price of Y.175.00 each. Ice Works shares are obtainable at Y.50.50. Offers are solicited for Thwaites shares as also for some Oriental Hotel preference shares which are for sale. Union Estate Debentures changed hands at Y.101.25; a few more are wanted at same price.

Japanese Stocks:—Bonds:—The Bond market shows very little change as enquiries have slackened. Imperial "Tsu Co." Bonds are enquired for but very few are offering. Yokohama Water Works are wanted.

Shares:—Business is quiet but as the dividends of the various concerns are now being declared enquiries have helped to put up prices little. Yokohama Electric Lights which were selling a few days ago at Y.89.00 ex dividend are now quoted at Y.86.00.

Owing to the meeting of the shareholders of the Tokyo Stock Exchange taking place today these shares have advanced some 2.1-2 points this morning although business on the exchange is far from satisfactory. The number of shares standing for delivery this month is said to be 90,840, for July 124,720 and for August delivery 100,040 shares. The Dai Nippon Kyodo Unyu Co.'s accounts are just out and show a net profit for the half-year of Y.1,576.49.

Shanghai Coal.

Messrs. Wheelock & Co.'s (Shanghai) report of the 29 ult. states:—

Japan.—As is only to be expected at this season of the year there is very little doing in this market and beyond a few small sales to native dealers there is no demand and prices rule weak in consequence.

Curdiff:—No news to report. Sydney Welloung.—This market still continues to shrink and the last Australian boat, the s.s. Eastern, brought only 370 tons up.

Manchurian Coal.—The output at the mines is gradually recovering and the export is being resumed.

PRATAS ISLAND.

Minerals and Fishery.

THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.

Canton, July 4.

Ever since the retrocession of Pratas Island, a regiment of Chinese soldiers has been stationed there to uphold China's sovereignty over the place. So far nothing has been done in the way of colonizing and opening up this outpost of Empire. This state of affairs has come to the notice of H.E. the Viceroy, who considers that, if the island, which is rich in minerals and excellent in fishery development, be allowed to remain undeveloped, it will certainly induce foreigners to lay hands on it.

His Excellency suggests that no time should be lost in the immigration of the unemployed gamblers in Kwangtung for the purpose of developing the island. His Excellency has instructed the Provincial Treasurer to consider the matter with the Taoist of the Promotion of Industries, and to despatch able and energetic deputies to the island to make inquiries and conduct surveys and afterwards report the results of their commission to the Viceroy for consideration.

Thompson-Walker Wedding.

On Tuesday, 27th ult., there took place at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, the wedding of Mr. Arthur Mosgrove Thompson, Singapore, with Miss Elizabeth Christie Walker, who arrived from England on June 24. The wedding was a quiet one, and as the bridegroom is the officer commanding the Singapore Royal Engineers (Volunteers), a number of his brother officers attended in uniform.

SANITARY BOARD.

The Burial of Chinese Christians Registrar General's Comment.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on Tuesday afternoon when the Head of the Sanitary Department presided. Those present included Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Col. Bedford, Mr. Ng Hon Tso, Dr. F. W. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, The Registrar General, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Brown Rowlands, the secretary.

Offensive Trade, Bye Laws.

The board went into Committee to consider the proposed draft bye laws dealing with the conduct of offensive trades. The president said they had been drafted to deal with a number of new trades that had recently sprung up, such as rag-picking, hair cleaning and feather sorting.

The Burial Question.

A further report of the committee, relative to the interment of the remains of the late Mr. Chou Tong Howe was laid before the board.

The President stated: In company with Mr. Hooper I interviewed the Bishop of Victoria, who promised every assistance in the matter of preventing death-bed baptisms. I think that a more thorough investigation of each case on our part, even if it necessarily involves delaying the funeral, may enable us to ascertain the merits of each case more fully. Should the above means prove insufficient, it will be necessary to define the length of time which we can accept a proof of conversion and the period, say three to five years, should, if required, be fixed by Ordinance. It is proposed to consecrate the Pokfulam Chinese Cemetery. If this is done, it will be suitable for burials of Christian Chinese as the Colonial Cemetery.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt inquired: The Sanitary Board will, of necessity, only have a few hours in which to consider such cases, and I do not see that anything can be gained by waiting. A ruling should be made on the subject now. In the case of a grown person, a death-bed baptism should not entitle that person to burial in the Colonial Cemetery unless we can be satisfied that for some time prior to death the person had seriously contemplated accepting the Christian religion. In the case of young children, a death-bed baptism should only be accepted if the parents are Christians.

Strong Criticism.

The Registrar-General said he was dead against any interference in religious matters, and would like to know what authority the Board had to determine whether a man was a Christian. They were questioning the validity of the death-bed baptism, and to him mind they might just as well question the validity of a European baptism when an infant. There were many men buried in the Colonial Cemetery who had no more right of burial in the cemetery than the Chinese. He thought it was a most preposterous thing that the Board should take any notice of religion at all. The only authority they could have was the certificate of a minister of the church. In this case, he took it that they held a baptismal certificate from a clergyman of the Church of England, and they must accept it. If they had any reason later on to question the truthfulness or sincerity of the certificate, then the Board had a right to take it up.

From whom were the Board going to make their investigations? Were they going to question the widow and children? The people who had the right to object were the Christians and they should object through their ministers. He was entirely opposed to the means adopted.

Mr. Hooper's Remonstrance.

Mr. Hooper said he did not wish to enter into any theological discussion, but he would appeal to the Registrar General, as the protector of the Chinese, to approach the subject from a slightly different standpoint. The space at the Colonial Cemetery was small and he would ask why the remaining spaces should be occupied by Chinese when they could be buried in another cemetery. He asked the Registrar General to reflect, and if he approached the subject broadly minded, he was sure to be with them.

Replying Mr. Brown said he objected to the board sheltering behind religion. Religion was not at the bottom of the matter. He sympathized with the desire which European Christians had to preserve the cemetery, which had long been looked upon by them as a place for European burial, and he was quite sure that it was possible, with the co-operation of the Chinese, to preserve it more effectively than in the way which was proposed. He was entirely in sympathy with them, but he was opposed to the means at present proposed to carry out the idea.

An Insanitary Nuisance.

At the conclusion of the business, Mr. Hooper said he would like to ask by whose authority the Observation Place Wharf was used for the carting away of rubbish? It was so offensive that tenants in the houses on the Praya had been complaining. He had since learned that half a cart load of rubbish was left on the wharf that day. He wanted to know whether it was with the knowledge of the Sanitary Department. While on the subject, he would also like to know whether it was true that the same thing had occurred at the bottom of the Lower Tram Station, as they had read in the papers.

The President said the work was done with the full knowledge, in fact with the authority of the Sanitary Board, and with the consent of Government. It was curious that the tenants had been complaining that day, for the work had been going on for the past month. The proper place for the work to be carried on was Ship Street Wharf, but a new wharf was being built there, and it would be there weeks before the boats would be able to lie there. With regard to the Lower Tram Station, the President said his only surprise was that the papers and those connected with them took so long in finding it out. Mr. Hooper: A long-suffering public, sir (laughter). The President: Quite likely. The Board then rose.

DIOCESAN BOYS' SCHOOL.

Prize-Giving.

An interesting ceremony took place at the close of the Diocesan Boys' school Tuesday afternoon, when certificates for proficiency in Pictorial shorthand were presented. These are the outcome of an examination in the system held, in April last, under an examining committee approved by the Protestant Institute. The successes this year were particularly satisfactory, as five candidates obtained first class or speed certificates.

The Rev. F. T. Johnson, after a few remarks, presented the certificates as follows:—

1st class or speed: William Hall, Peter Abesser, Mok Hing Cheong, J. Anderson, T. Rowan. 2nd class or theory: J. Hall, C. Breitenfeldt, Mok Cheuk Sing, M. Runjahn.

3rd class or elementary: John Yew, Alex. Ahwee, Geo. Ahwee, Peter Wong, Cheung Sik, Lok Sing Fai, Leung Kwai Lum, Kong Ho Cheung, Pak Shu Tung, Pak Shu Huen, G. Owens, A. Alaraki, Mok Hing, John Brockett, Geo. Mettock, William Gittins, Arthur Gifford, Wong Pak Tong, Frank Whitfield.

BANGKOK'S WATER SUPPLY.

The contract for twelve filters required for the Bangkok water works has been placed by the Government in the hands of Jewell Filter Co., of New York, London and Calcutta, the price to be paid being £16,750. A canal for the Bangkok water works will tap the river at Chongrak about 25 miles above the city and bring the water to Samsen, where the purifying plant will be erected. It will first be pumped into four large settling tanks, 15 ft. high built of ferro-concrete, and run by gravity into the filters which are 17 ft. in diameter and 12 ft. high, and after filtration passes into under-ground reservoirs, and then is again pumped to raised reservoirs so that it will flow through the distributing pipes by its own gravity. The daily capacity of this plant is 28,800 cubic meters or 0,336,000 gallons. This allows an average of ten gallons per head for the population of Bangkok.

SUPREME COURT.

An Interesting Case.

An action was heard in the Summary Court on Wednesday before Mr. Justice Gompertz in respect to a balance of salary, money lent and advanced, furniture supplied, money paid on behalf and for the use of defendants and price of shoes supplied.

The plaintiffs were Ng Shan Ohi and another and they sued the China Inland Traders Company for the recovery of \$273.70.

Mr. Lewis appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Hendler Harris for the defendants.

Mr. Lewis said that plaintiffs acted as compradores to defendants. The items with regard to the shoes were the only business defendants had done while the plaintiffs were with them. It was really a one man business. Defendants had made a counter-claim.

Mr. Lewis continuing said that when his clients became compradores to defendants' firm they took over from the old compradore his furniture for which they paid a sum of 238 dollars and 80 cents. "When some salary became due," said Mr. Lewis, "we pressed for payment, but defendant stated he could not pay them, as he had no money. He was anxious to get another compradore who would furnish cash as well as property security."

Mr. Justice Gompertz: Who would finance the firm?

Mr. Lewis: Who would finance the firm. The sole idea of defendants was to get some money somehow. The point about which there is some dispute is the item for which we give credit. I think that is the only item where my friend has any possible hope of establishing any case whatsoever.

Mr. Harris: Thank you.

Mr. Lewis proceeding said defendant had a case of shoes, about 360, which he tried to sell and in fact he had struck a price with a purchaser. When the purchaser came to take delivery he found—

Mr. Justice Gompertz: They were all rights and lefts.

Mr. Lewis: A great many, my Lord. Defendant did in fact try to effect a sale but the purchaser would not take delivery. The shoes were eventually taken by us at 90 cents per pair. We found a purchaser for them, and in the presence of defendant the compradore sold them for 90 cents.

Mr. Lewis called evidence in corroboration of his statement.

Resuming after a brief Mr. Reader Harris addressed the Pictorial Judge, and in pointing out that the part dealing with the shoes was his strongest point, said his counter-claim was for damages for alleged breach of agreement by the compradores interested in the action. An argument ensued, which was ended by the interruption of the Judge.

The Pictorial Judge: I shall have to non-suit the plaintiff, with liberty to bring a fresh action for such amount as he may be advised. I will adjourn the hearing on the counter claim. You can issue a fresh writ.

Mr. Lewis: Do I understand, my Lord, that there is a non-suit on the whole thing, with leave to bring a fresh action in the name of the man named Kit? I would point out that the agreement has nothing whatever to do with it.

His Lordship: Well, you have made an agreement, and then you go back on it.

Mr. Lewis: According to the evidence everything has been done on verbal agreements.

His Lordship: It has been done by agreement of both parties and then an agreement in writing followed.

Mr. Lewis: Will your Lordship adjourn this case with leave to apply in Chambers?

His Lordship: With what object? What do you want to do in Chambers?

Mr. Lewis: To have the writ amended, with such costs as your Lordship may think fit.

His Lordship: I shall have to give the plaintiff all the costs of this action. You may then bring a fresh action.

Mr. Harris: Our most important point is the shoes, my Lord.

His Lordship non-suited the plaintiffs, with leave to the second plaintiff to bring a fresh action. With regard to the counter claim, his Lordship gave no decision.

His Lordship said he thought it was a case which could well be settled.

PANIC IN CANTON.

A False Alarm.

Canton, June 30. About 2 p.m. yesterday what turned out to be a small accident startled all the people in the city, and instantly almost all the city gates were closed. The people were panic-stricken and jumped untoward had happened.

It appears that when Brigadier-General Wong arrived at the Apprehending and Arresting Department, one of his bodyguards intended to unload his revolver. One of his comrades offered to do the work for him and while in the act of taking out the cartridges, he accidentally pulled the trigger and a shot went off. The people in the vicinity mistook it for the explosion of a bomb and at once closed their doors.

The news reached the ears of the Viceroy and a message was sent to the Apprehending and Arresting Department to have the soldier responsible arrested and punished. Simultaneously, a tailor's shop which had suspended payment was bombarded by a large number of male and female creditors. They created a commotion outside and the police had to intervene. The reinforcement of the police to disperse the crowd was mistaken by the bannermen soldiers for a rising and they at once closed all the gates. This caused a confusion among the people. As soon as the true cause of the confusion was ascertained, the city became quiet again.

SELANGOR COCONUTS, LIMITED.

The statutory general meeting of Selangor Coconuts, Ltd., was held at Kuala Lumpur on June 16, says the "Malay Mail." Those present, Messrs. E. Macfarlane (in the chair), G. H. Day and A. K. E. Hampshire.

The Chairman said:—The company was registered on February 16, 1911, and the number of shares allotted was 50,000, the full number offered, the issue being over-subscribed. So far, it has only been necessary to call up 50 cents per share, which represents the amount payable on application and allotment, but the progress made in prospecting and other preliminary works will necessitate a call in the near future, of which a month's notice will be given. The preliminary expenses and registration of the company amounted to \$1,116 which is, I think you will agree, a decidedly reasonable figure for a company of this size. A manager, Mr. F. H. Dale, has been appointed and took up his duties on May 12. Mr. Dale has had experience in working Javanese labour in Sumatra, and I hope and believe that we have secured in him the right man.

It will be remembered that, prior to the registration of the company, no prospecting or preliminary work of any kind was possible, in the absence of a vendor syndicate, the shareholders in this company being virtually the original applicants for the land. Mr. H. W. Munro, who has had a long experience in this class of cultivation in the district, has been engaged in very thorough prospecting operations with the assistance of a trained surveyor. I am glad to be able to tell you that 4,000 acres of our application have already taken definite shape. This land, which I have myself inspected, is, without question, first class land for our purposes, and we hope in a few weeks' time to be able to mark out 6,000 acres of equally good land to complete our block. It should, therefore, be possible to start on actual development at an early date. Our manager's first concern will be to start recruiting Javanese coolies, and the necessary steps have already been taken with this view. It is our object, as the shareholders are aware, to establish a settled population on our land, more in the nature of a colony than the ordinary labour force of adult males, and we are genuinely hopeful of carrying this interesting experiment to a successful conclusion. I do not think I have any more to add, but if any shareholder would like to ask any questions, either Mr. Munro, who is present, or myself will be very glad to answer them to the best of our ability.

There being no questions, the meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the chair.

COMMERCIAL.

Piece Goods Market.

Hongkong, June 30.

Market still rules extremely quiet and dealers are acting with great caution in their buying. The general opinion that there will be a large cotton crop and consequently lower prices gains ground.

Greys.—Hardly any movement except small sales of Mexicans.

Whites.—Various quantities have been sold in moderate quantities, but all business is confined to well-known chops.

English Yarn.—A small demand keeps up.

Fancies.—A few sales have been made of Venetians and Woollens, but the general tone is one of complete dullness.

Shanghai Stock Exchange.

June 27.

Langkats 98 cash
Dominions 25 cash
Gula-Kalumpunga 12 cash
Anglo-Javas 53-1 cash
China Flour 17 1-2 cash
Country Clubs 6 per cent. par
Batu Amas 1 cash
Kota Bahru 5 cash
Astors \$12 1-2 and 12 cash
Telephones 60 cash
"Ord." Tugs 20 cash.

Nio Kie Auction.

At the Nio Kie Auction, held on June 24, the following prices were realized, as compared with the prices at the previous auction on June 10:—

Spanish Stripes.

June 10. June 24.

Sea-Horse: Scarlet 65 68
Mandarin: Magenta 52.6 53.2
Swan: Scarlet 56 61.6

Manchurian Trade.

The Bean Market.

The Local Bean Market advanced 1 point and to Y3.96 yesterday.

Kaiyuan Beans remained stationary at Y3.98.

Local, Train as well as Rimmed Bean Cake fell to Y1.40, Y1.37 and Y1.45 respectively.

A contract deal for 7,000 pieces Rimmed Bean Cake for delivery early in July was closed at Y1.46.

Bean Oil contract deals were closed at Y11.90.

Quotations on principal staple produce, on June 19:—

Yinkou.

Beans (per 100 lbs.) S. Y 3.78
Bean Cake (per piece) 1.38
S. Y 100—Y112.70 in a.s.c.

Mukden.

Beans (per 0.1 koku) s.s.c. Y 1.03
Bean Oil (per 100 lbs.) 12.07

Szupingchih.

Beans (per 0.1 koku) s.s.c. Y 1.37 (s.s.c. stands for "small silver coin.")

We understand that the local sale (in Tientsin) of shares in the Real Estate Syndicate, of Shanghai, which is disposing of the properties in the estate of Craig, is going off very well, and we only hope one if not more of the seven magnificent property prizes will come to our port.—"China Critic."

AMOY MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on 15th June, 1911.

Present:—Messrs. W. H. Wal-lace (chairman), J. S. Fenwick, Y. Kikuchi, Rev. G. M. Wales, W. Wilson, the health officer and the secretary.

1. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

2. The Secretary reported that no further progress had been made in the sinking of the artesian well works since the last meeting.

3. With reference to minute 2 of the last meeting, the Secretary was directed to write to Mr. S. Yoshida concerning the cutting of stone on his property, and inform him that the Council considered his contractor's action such a flagrant breach of the Council's proclamation forbidding the cutting of rock that the contractor should not be allowed to go unpunished, otherwise a dangerous precedent would be established, and the Council therefore suggested that Mr. Yoshida should inflict a severe fine on the contractor, the amount of which should go into municipal funds.

4. The Secretary reported the arrival from Hongkong of Mr. A. Brownlie to take up the appointment of Police Inspector.

TAIPING RUBBER ESTATES, LTD.

The annual ordinary general meeting of the Taiping Rubber Estates, Ltd. was held in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce on the 28th ultimo, beginning at 4 o'clock. Mr. B. A. Clarke who presided made a report, showing that the Estate had made good progress during the year and was steadily increasing its output. He then introduced a resolution proposing that the meeting be adjourned until some time in January to be fixed by the Directors. This resolution was seconded by Mr. J. Frost and unanimously carried. Besides Messrs. Clarke and Frost there were shareholders representing 135,350 shares present when the meeting was called to order at about five minutes after 4. The Secretary having read the minutes of the previous meeting the Chairman said:

Gentlemen.—This Meeting is the annual ordinary general meeting of the Company and is called during the month of June in accordance with Clause 52 of the Articles of Association which provides that every such meeting shall "if no other time is prescribed—in General Meeting" be called in the month of May or June in every year. As no other times has been prescribed at a general meeting we have to hold this meeting now. The business transacted at these ordinary meetings is, as you know, to receive and consider accounts and reports of Directors and Auditors, to elect Directors in the place of those retiring by rotation and generally to do all general business which ought to be done at such meetings.

According to the Articles of Association, Clause 120, September 30 is the date for closing the financial year, the intention being that an interval of some 6 months should be allowed between the closing of the financial year and the General Meeting. As the period from June 1910 to September 1910 was too short and in fact the Company had hardly got to work during this period, it is obviously better to make the first financial year take in the period from the start of the Company's working until September 30 next instead of submitting accounts for the short period ending on Sept. 30 last. It is therefore my intention to propose a resolution that this meeting shall be adjourned until a date to be fixed by the Board in the month of January next.

"Though we have no accounts to place before you to-day I should like to mention that the work on the Estate has been going on very satisfactorily under the management of Mr. Webster, whom your Directors thought it as well to send down to the Estate, for many reasons, so that we would have somebody there who was conversant with all the wishes of the Directors relative to the working of the Estate and who was also interested in its future welfare.

"The output of Rubber, as you may have learnt from the monthly notices in the paper, has been steadily increasing month by month and though it is not yet up to what we hope shortly it will be.

"Mr. Webster considers that it is better to proceed slowly with the tapping of the trees, rather than increase the output rapidly, and to give the trees their full growth before commencing to tap, as he believes that many trees are injured for future production by being tapped before they are fully matured.

"The sales which have been made in London of the shipments sent forward have proved that the rubber is of very good quality, as the prices obtained have been very satisfactory.

"This Company, as well as many others, has suffered to a certain extent from want of sufficient funds for working Capital, but your Directors are now negotiating for a small loan to complete everything which is required in connection with the working of the Estate and consequently I hope when we come to place the accounts for the year before you that they will prove that Mr. Webster's management has been sound as well as economical and that they will meet with your approval and satisfaction.

"I am also pleased to state that Mr. Webster finds those who are working under him doing their work well and evidently taking a considerable interest in bringing the estate into first class working order. He has had no trouble with labour, owing to the close proximity of the Estate to Taiping and also the health of the coolies has been quite good.

"The accounts, as I previously mentioned, will cover the whole period from the taking over of the Estate until September 30 next and the resolution which I will propose is as follows:—

"That this meeting be adjourned until such day during the month of January as may be fixed by the directors and duly notified to the shareholders and that subsequent ordinary General Meetings shall be held in the month of January in every year."

"I may mention that the month of January is selected because it is the earliest time by which we can get the accounts ready after closing the financial year at the end of September."

Mr. J. Frost seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously and the proceedings then terminated.

GAMBLING IN CANTON.

Viceroy's Strong Attitude.

Canton, July 1.

Recently a rumour has been current in Canton that the gambling evil will resume its activity at no distant date and the story has been spread by many of the papers here. It has now reached the ears of H.E. the Viceroy who has been much enraged by the currency of this false report, and has concluded that it must have originated amongst the unemployed gamblers.

These people have never for a moment forgotten their indulgence, and fondly imagine that the time will come when they can once again be permitted to freely indulge themselves in their search for fortune.

They are under the wrong impression that the matter of reorganization after the revolt must have encumbered the Provincial Treasury with a heavy expenditure, and that the authorities will be forced to re-establish the Gambling Farms.

As the new sources of revenue introduced on the suppression of gambling do not help much towards relieving the Treasury of its financial strain.

His Excellency the Viceroy, in emphasizing the sincerity of the government in the eradication of the gambling evil, says that no matter how strained the condition of Canton's finances may be, His Excellency will never change his mind, and as long as His Excellency remains in Canton as Viceroy the people can rest assured of the impossibility of the revival of a vice which had for

A Century Past been destructive and poisonous to the people, and which had been only stamped out for something over three months.

His Excellency will instruct the T'at'ai of the Constabulary to arrest those responsible for the originating of this evil rumour, and to punish any officer or soldier guilty of encouraging or sheltering these gamblers.

TO KEEP THE PEACE.

In Canton.

Canton, July 3.

Since the revolt in Canton, there has been great consternation among the people in Nanking, and uneasiness in the minds of the local authorities. Day and night the soldiers are on patrol duty as if trouble may be anticipated at any moment. The city gates are closed before sunset, and no person is allowed to go in or out in the night time. A foreign naval craft has suddenly arrived at, and is anchored off Nan Ning. The appearance of the foreign vessel has caused much surprise and alarm among the people.

A certain consul there has asked the T'at'ai for the temporary use of the military college. The T'at'ai is at a loss to know what to do, and has telegraphed for the return to Nanking of General Luk who is at present in Loong Chow. The T'at'ai will consult on the matter with the General before giving a reply to the consul.

SUPREME COURT.

Saturday.

Before Mr. Justice Gompertz.

In the Supreme Court on Saturday last Mr. Justice Gompertz reserved judgment in a case in which the Shing Yuen firm sued the Chin Kee firm for the sum of \$34,450, damages for alleged breach of contract for the sale of 2,000 bags of Lam Tai mark flour.

Mr. D'Almada appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Otto Kong Sing for the defendants.

The case for the plaintiff was that they sold a cargo of two thousand bags of flour to the defendants which were to arrive by ship and to be delivered during the tenth moon of last year. As a matter of fact the steamer did not arrive in port till December 1st, 1910, or the last day of the tenth moon, at six p.m. Plaintiffs immediately gave the usual notice at 9.30 p.m. that day but defendants said they did not receive the notice until December 2nd, when they wrote repudiating the contract. Plaintiff had to sell the goods by contract to another person.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing in defence said he would prove that notice was not delivered until the first day of the eleventh moon and he would call the man who brought it and took back defendants' reply. Judgment was then reserved.

Mr. Justice Gompertz gave judgment this morning in favour of defendants.

Mr. D'Almada asked for a stay of execution.

His Lordship: For what?

Mr. D'Almada: To consider whether we shall appeal.

A stay for a week was granted.

Who is Liable?

A very interesting case was heard in which the Tung Hop firm were the plaintiffs proceeding against Wong Fat and Pang King Sam, partners of the Shun Hing Tsang firm, the defendants.

Plaintiffs claimed from defendants the sum of 232 dollars due as balance for the erection of a theatrical match at Tung Lo Wan under an agreement entered into on February 7th, 1909. Defendants claimed the costs in the action.

Mr. Barlow appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. Gardner for the defendants, a new firm created under transference.

Mr. Gardner explained to His Lordship that there was a transference of business some two years ago and a writ was served on us. I appeared under protest. He presumed his friend intended going on against the new firm. If he could prove they are liable he supposed he would be successful.

Continuing Mr. Gardner said the date of the contract was before we were constituted.

His Lordship said that under the circumstances he could not go into the case and he proposed to adjourn it until Friday next.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

We are informed by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., the General Managers, that they have received a telegram from London to the effect that the annual general meeting of shareholders in the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. will take place on the 13th instant; that £20,000 has been transferred from the underwriting account which will then stand at £114,200 and that £3,000 has been written off the expenses of the debenture issue. After providing for the usual depreciation and the interim dividend paid in November last, there remains a balance of £27,998, out of which the board of directors recommend the payment to the holders of preferred ordinary shares of 3 per cent. being balance of the dividend for 1908 and 6 per cent. being the dividend for 1909, leaving the dividend for 1910 still in arrear.

A balance of £5,683 is carried forward.

The New Steam Trawler.

The trawler of the Hongkong and South China Steam Fishery Company, which started on its first trip recently, returned to the port Wednesday. On account of the stormy weather no catch was made, the vessel, the Hoi Fung, having to take shelter.

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1. A.B.C., 5th edition. Western Union.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, JULY 7th, 1911.

THE NAVAL PRIZE BILL.

(1st July.)

As was announced by Reuter yesterday, the Naval Prize Bill is again before Parliament. Upon its acceptance or defeat depends the ratification of the Declaration of London in its present form. It was only to be expected that the Liberal Government would, when the debate recommenced, take full advantage of the somewhat unlooked-for support accorded them by the Colonial Conference in expressing themselves generally in favour of the Declaration. And so they did. They made the most of it. They clutched at it as a drowning man clutches at a straw. Mr. McKinnon Wood, the Foreign Under-Secretary, was hardly able apparently to repress his jubilation over the event. As a matter of fact, so far as we have been able to gather from the somewhat meagre wires with which Reuter has favoured us regarding this particular vote, there appears to be some dubiety concerning its solidity. It is hinted that the Australians refrained from voting, and, to judge from Mr. McKinnon Wood's own words, General Louis Botha could not have expressed unqualified approval of the Declaration. For he is singled out by the Under-Secretary for remark, as having "spoken from the South African point of view." To get to the bottom of all the circumstantial surroundings of this vote of the Conference, we shall have to await the coming of the mail papers. But in the meantime, it is truly remarkable in face of all the antagonistic petitions which have been levelled against the Declaration from all parts of the Empire, that the Government should insist upon making this great question a matter of Party politics. For that is seemingly what they are bent upon doing. It is not a Party question. So vital is it to the safety of our Empire in time of war, that it soars far above the dingy levels of every-day parliamentary polemics. Not long ago a solid phalanx of nearly one hundred Admirals entered their protest against the Declaration. Chambers of Commerce at home and abroad have denounced the proposed agreement with no uncertain voice. Then, nothing could have been more conclusive than the verdict given by the great meeting held in London a few days ago, when the following resolution, proposed by Mr. Balfour, was carried by acclamation:—"Resolved that this meeting, representing the mercantile and shipping interests of the country, considers the Declaration of London to be highly prejudicial to our commercial interests and gravely threatens Great Britain's food supply." A telegraphic summary of Mr. Balfour's criticisms at that occasion has already appeared in our columns. Hongkong, like other Colonies, has lent her weight of protest against the ratification of the agreement. At the annual meeting of our local General Chamber of Commerce in March, the Chairman, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, denounced the Declaration in its present form. His words echoed the considered opinions of all the commercial and shipping interests in our midst, and met with utter approbation. The formal conclusions then adopted were: "That the Declaration of London should not be ratified in its present form or be made effective by the passing of the Naval Prize Bill now before Parliament. That the effect of the Declaration is to alter the Law of Nations as hitherto maintained in a manner entirely unprecedented and to expose to capture or deliberate destruction food supplies borne to any part of Great Britain in neutral vessels. That the absence of any provision in the Declaration for preventing the conversion of merchant vessels into commerce destroyers on the high seas constitutes a valid reason for praying His Majesty's Government to decline to ratify the Declaration or to proceed with the Naval Prize Bill. That the admission of the principle of destruction of neutral prizes would be in the highest degree prejudicial to the interests of this country." These resolutions were forwarded through H.E. the Governor to the Secretary of State for the Colonies, and no doubt were promptly docketed and put away as undesirable matter by a Government which seems bent upon carrying out a foolhardy policy directly in the face of admonitory petitions from representative bodies in all parts of the Empire. On the whole we venture to agree with that astute lawyer, Sir Robert Finlay, in his remark in the House of Commons, as reported on Thursday, that, in spite of the fact that the Declaration of London as it stands has the support of America and Japan, its ratification in its present form would be for us a national calamity.

MOROCCO AGAIN.

(3rd July.)

As was foreseen in this column a few days ago, when dealing with Moroccan affairs, the interference of Germany has from a mere possibility become an actuality; one which bids fair to disturb the peace of Europe for some little time to come. In fact it looks as though the calm, that for a number of years has pervaded the chancelleries of the continent, is about to be dispersed; and another era of strained relations set in, with accompanying suspicion and bitterness. The latest telegram upon the subject shows that the German government has made a move, which will, we venture to think, influence the whole trend of European politics, and tend to make one of those pitiable estrangements, that at one time were characteristic of the relations between the different powers. The landing of German troops at Arzila, a step that has been apparently taken without consulting the powers, for it appears that the first intimation that the world at large had of it was the official report from Madrid, is a direct menace to French interests. Nor does the matter end here for a message from London announces that the same government has sent a gunboat to Agadir, in South Morocco, to protect German interests, and also, in the process, to occupy the town. In spite of what the semi-official organ the "Kölnische Zeitung" might say as to the "Touons" great agricultural interests in the South and her growing trade, in view of the past history of German actions with reference to Morocco, there can be no doubt that the move is open to sinister construction being placed upon it.

We read with interest of the visit of the German ambassador to the French Foreign Minister and the assurance that the warship would leave Agadir directly tranquility was restored. The reply of M. de Solves was to the point, and when he expressed his belief, that the general public would view the step with painful surprise, he was simply telling the truth, and, as he said, the friendly conversations between the two powers would thus be thwarted. This totally unexpected move is fraught with a peculiar significance. It comes at a time in French history, when a new cabinet has just taken office, and the affairs of the nation are at a temporary standstill, and follows on the grave mistake of Spain, who some time earlier sent troops to occupy Larache. It is true that by so doing Spain created a precedent that could be followed by all the powers had they so wished, but they wisely refrained from doing that which would have the effect of rendering the results of the Algeiras Conference null and void. Only Germany has seized the chance.

It will be interesting to see what led up to the conference, and its direct results. Prior to 1905 French influence was paramount in the North African state, and this was noted with a certain amount of dissatisfaction by the neighbouring government of Berlin. In that year the Kaiser commenced a policy with regard to Morocco, that would have as its direct outcome the weakening of France's hold. The tension between the two countries became acute, but an agreement was arrived at in September of the same year, and in 1906 the Conference of Algeiras was held, which had the immediate regulation of the affairs of the country, which was the bone of contention, in hand, and which defined the rights of the various powers therein. This happy settlement was thought to be a permanent one, but the end of the present imbroglio would seem to be the nullification of all the good work of the conference, and the throwing of the whole matter again into the melting pot.

"Sinister" is the only word that can be used in describing the situation. Germany is about to have another try to secure the upper hand in the country, and it is only natural from a German point of view that she should do so. In the future, the near future, we might almost say, there will be huge concessions to be drawn from the Moroccan Government, and the power predominant will have the first bite at the cherry. The aim of the Teutons is undoubtedly to command the southern shore of the Straits of Gibraltar. They would be foolish not to try to do so, if their policy is what the home papers say it is, and the only way to do it is to obtain premier position among the nations that are ever ready to participate in the general influencing of the Moroccan administration. The only way open to prevent a further encroachment of the privileges of the French, is for a combination of the other interested parties, which will have the effect of making Germany yield to force majeure and secure the ascendancy of France for at least the time being and give the Chancelleries of Europe an opportunity of again adjusting matters in a country, which bids fair to give as much trouble as has Turkey. In this instance the interests of England are wrapped up in those of France. The preservation of the command of the Straits of Gibraltar is of immeasurable importance to England and any attempt by Germany to secure the ascendancy in Morocco must be viewed with distrust, and opposed with all the force that Britain has at her command.

CHINA'S POSTAL SYSTEM.

(4th July.)

The Chinese postal system, which has been transferred to the Ministry of Communications, has had a history, which savours much of industrial romance. Created by an Imperial Edict of 1896, it might be said to have really commenced its existence just after the Boxer outbreak of 1900. In the following year there were only two hundred offices in working order, but in the decade, which has just come to an end, over five thousand were established. This increase was justified by the large amount of work done, for in the first year's working some 10,626,000 missives, of all natures, passed through official hands, while in the period under consideration the abnormal augmentation of something like 3,500 per cent. was experienced. Naturally with such an innovation as this the first thing that had to be done was to overcome the prejudice that the Chinese seem to have against any departure from the old order of things, but the task was rendered easy by the introduction of a uniform charge in the postal rates, which even then made it the cheapest in the world. If the undertaking had been a failure there would have been every excuse, for the present postal systems are in reality the outcome of the railways, and when it is taken into consideration that much of the transport of letters has had to be carried out by couriers and other equally old-fashioned methods, it will be seen that the organisers of the system in China had to work under conditions very dissimilar from those prevailing in Europe.

If honour is given where honour is due, the credit of the unqualified success falls to the European staffs, who, under the exports of Mr. Theophile Piry, have made the system what it is. While Sir Robert Hart was the creator of the service, the administrative head was the clever Frenchman, who has proved himself no mean Assistant to the Englishman, who has held in his hands the efficiency of that service and the Customs. For some years past it has been practically separated from the Customs although the changes of staff have been subject to the approval of the Inspector General. It now receives only a small grant from the Government, but for some time its maintenance had been a tax upon the appropriation allotted to the Customs. Without the help of the latter service, the postal system could never have been created, but now, after a period of ten years, it is almost self-supporting and is a credit to those, who have been responsible for the organisation of the important branch of the internal communications of the Celestial Empire.

To those who take an interest in the up-rising of China this success has been one of complete gratification, for it marks at one and the same time, the importance of having foreign teachers in the first place and the readiness that China exhibits in seizing the opportunities of working out her own salvation, when she has had a good start. On the other hand it is a clear indication of what the European may expect when the Chinese have learnt what the west has to teach. A new generation is rising, a generation that has become free from much of the prejudices that were characteristic of its predecessors, it is learning from the stranger within its gates, and as a direct outcome China will soon be able to do without the foreigner, in the administration of internal affairs and the ideal of young China, of China for the Chinese, will soon become an accomplished fact.

INSANITARY METHODS.

(5th July.)

It has been the complaint of many a prosaician that his task is like that of Sisyphus, who continually rolled a stone up a hill without making any progress, and we have an example of fruitless effort in the matter of the treatment of garbage, which at certain intervals of the day is allowed to be about the thoroughfares of the City. Several months ago in these columns attention was particularly called to the practice followed by rubbish gatherers in Garden Road, where, as late as eight and half past in the morning, an accumulation of filth is strewn over the road, and sorted, emitting all the time offensive odours which may or may not be deleterious to health. Despite the fact that we held forth on the dangers that such a proceeding was fraught with, no apparent notice was taken, and the practice was continued. It may well have been, that our efforts were not well directed; it may be they were not strong enough, but the fact remains that we, in these columns, drew attention to what we considered to be an evil, in the hope that a word would have been sufficient. As it was not, on Saturday last, we again draw attention to the fact, that the objectionable practice was still continued. Yesterday, in the board room of the Sanitary Department, Mr. Shelton Hooper drew attention to another instance of the same kind. The site of the new nuisance is Observation Place Pier, and the speaker wanted to know if it were done with the knowledge of the sanitary authorities. This reply is most astonishing. In the case mentioned by Mr. Shelton Hooper, it was done with the full knowledge, and on the authority of the Sanitary Department, and moreover with the consent of the Government. As regarded our own complaint, the defence was an expression of surprise by the President of the Board that we had not found it

out before. That we of the Press are not as energetic in those matters as our duty to the public demands we must admit; but we will promise the "President" to endeavour in the future, not to be so remiss in our duty with reference to matters sanitary, and hope he will not again be able to say that "his only surprise was that the papers and those connected with them took so long in finding it out." Which elicited from Mr. Hooper the remark:—A long-suffering public, sir. This the President did not refute, merely adding: Quite likely.

As to the case cited yesterday with regard to Observation Place Pier, the only justification put forward is that the refuse had had to be shipped somewhere, and if it were lying about, the coolies were not doing their work properly. We leave that where it stands with the sole remark that it is the duty of the Sanitary Board to see that its instructions are carried out to the letter. In the other matter, no attempt at justification is made unless the sanction of the government can make evil, good. The duty of the Sanitary Board is to protect the health of the inhabitants of the place. That they are doing well, it is only just to admit, but there is at times a lack of consistency that weakens our protection. On Saturday we asked three questions about the matter:—Is the Sanitary Department not aware of this practice? Are they moved by a spirit of economy? Are they indifferent? The president answered the first question in the affirmative. The second can be replied to by the statement that there can be no true economy where danger to health is involved, and as regards the third, it seems that a negation is impossible. The Sanitary Board have in their hands the health of over a quarter of a million people, and instead of devoting time to academic discussions as to burial of those buried on their death beds, they should remember their duty to the living and, "Let the dead bury their dead."

ECONOMIC CONDITION IN JAPAN.

(6th July.)

From the eleventh annual "Financial and Economic Report of Japan, 1911" (a copy of which has been courteously forwarded to us by Mr. T. Finnsen, acting Consul General), we get some interesting insight into the economic conditions that prevailed in Japan during last year. The condition of the economic world in 1910 may be generally described by stating that through an increase in national savings and the redemption of national loans, the capital in the market became abundant. Both commerce and industry, as a result, made steady progress. The arrangements made by the Government since 1908 in regard to the national defence and debt had proved very effective, and, together with the general position in international economies at the end of 1909, led at the beginning of last year to a still greater abundance of capital in the money market and brought on a downward tendency in the rate of interest. Of this happening, Japan took advantage, to begin the conversion into four per cent. loans of those four per cent. public loans whose period for remaining unredemmed had expired.

Thereafter, anticipations made by the market of the future course of monetary circulation brought interest of all kinds to an almost unprecedentedly low rate, and the stock market, which had long lain inert, showed signs of activity. Even with the advent of the season when there is usually a general demand for capital, hardly any change was observable in the slack circulation of money. The astute action of Japan in this matter was crowned with complete success and fully justified the policy of her financial advisers. No less than twenty-five and a half millions sterling in five per cent. loans and exchequer bonds were re-located in cash, whilst twenty-eight millions were exchanged for low-interest bonds. Consequently, although very few attempts were made by public corporations or private companies to import foreign capital, there was in the course of last year an increase of nearly four millions sterling in postal savings and of about eleven and a half millions in deposits at the banks at various important places. On the other hand, the loans advanced by the banks showed an increase of only a little over eight and three-quarters millions sterling, so that the circulation of money became still more slack, and, notwithstanding a slight briskness at the end of the year, the low rate of interest was always maintained.

In these circumstances, what with this abundance of capital going a-begging, many efforts were made for its investment, and the debentures issued by banks and companies were generally welcomed as objects of investment ranking next to the national loans in reliability. The issues of these debentures always produced good results, and those issued during the year amounted altogether to nearly nine millions sterling. As the business world was thus given a suitable stimulus by the supply of cheap capital, together with the rise in the price of silver, the annexation of Chosen, reduction of taxes, and revision of the Customs tariff, the way was opened for recovery from the stagnation of trade. The traffic on the Imperial Railways increased rapidly, their earnings, the largest on record, reaching a total of over eight and a half millions. Although the capital for new enterprises during the year amounted almost to fifty millions sterling the attitude of business men remained calm; and it was most satisfactory to the Japanese Government that speculative enterprises did not make their appearance in succession, as was the case immediately after the late war.

Though the results of foreign trade show a slight decrease over those of 1910, this does not truly represent the case, for the trade with Korea is not included in the last four months of the year. If the volume of Korean trade were added, last year's accounts would be the highest on record. Although the increase cannot be attributed only to one or two causes, still one of the principal causes of the increase in exports would appear to be the fact that the producers of raw silk, cotton yarn and other articles have of late been enabled to reduce the cost of production, by the use of cheap capital and improved methods of manufacture and to export the finished products at low prices; and as the increase in imports is mainly due to the increased importation of raw materials like cotton and wool, the results of the foreign trade are considered in Japan to be satisfactory notwithstanding an excess of imports over exports to the extent of nearly half a million sterling.

CANTON'S OPIUM FARM.

(7th July.)

Our Canton correspondent throws a very interesting light on the opium question, as affecting the province of Kwangtung. It will be remembered that we dealt at some length with the proposal of the Canton Viceroy to establish an opium farm in his district, though, directly upon the signing of the Anglo-Chinese treaty, the one in existence had been stopped. At the time we questioned the bona fides of the Chinese government, and doubted whether they ever really intended to carry out to the letter the terms of an agreement, which means such a loss to the British subjects in India. Now we find that the information of our correspondent is not only correct, but that preparations are in full swing for the creation afresh of the monopoly. If our supplementary information on the subject is as correct, as that which we previously published, "the pre-liminaries have been completed and next week tenders, for acquiring the monopoly, will be invited by the Viceroy. Officially, the 'new farm has been instituted to lessen the smoking of the drug.' That might or might not be the case; but the fact remains that doubtless with the consent of the Peking authorities, despite the international agreement that exists, despite the fact that India is making a huge sacrifice in yearly revenue, those in power in Canton are doing what, which, on the face of it, is an official encouragement of a trade, which they have time and time again denounced.

It is idle in the face of facts, now public knowledge, to again aver that the Chinese provincial authorities are doing this as a temporary measure. The suppression of gambling and the loss of its attendant revenue is undoubtedly a good reason to advance, but in view of the treaty and its contents this now monopoly can only be viewed with alarm. Of course it might be said that the institution of means for introducing anti-opium medicine into the drug will have a beneficial effect. That may be so, but what is this anti-opium medicine? The constituent parts of the compound are not our immediate concern but its effect on the sale of the drug is. It is hoped by its aid to diminish the taste for it, and to have the gradual effect of curing the depraved smoker of his habit. For each taol of the prepared opium the quantity of the medicine introduced will be five candareens, and periodically this will be increased. When the increase is going to stop however we are unable to learn. Is it to go on till there is nothing else but anti-opium medicine left or is there to be a maximum amount in the mixture? The regulations there to do not say, and we venture to assert after reviewing the whole of the regulations, which have come into our hands, the institution of the medicine appears to be nothing else than a means of acquiring extra money from the smoker, and not for the purpose of providing the victims of the habit with an easy way of dallying with temptation without incurring the usually inevitable evil consequences. Basing a calculation on the meagre figures to hand it is estimated that the revenue to the provincial treasury will be \$3,000,000 yearly and it cannot be suggested that this will be given up within the next few years as the newly signed agreement would require. In our opinion the new departure is a breaking of the spirit of the Anglo-Chinese treaty, for we cannot assume for one moment that this sudden volte-face is anything but an attempt to rehabilitate the fallen fortunes of an exchequer which has suffered by the immense hurry to reform the Chinese morals by "Act of Parliament." We should be the last to animadvert against the proposed procedure if we were convinced that the scheme was intended solely for the good of the populace, but the second-string to the bow, the requirement of a heavy purchase price, and an immense yearly revenue, lead to the assumption that reform alone is not the intention of the Kwangtung authorities, nor does it, we think, occupy even a primary place in their consideration, money has to be found, and opium supplies it as quickly as any other taxable commodity.

POLICE COURT.

Condensed Milk Prosecution.

On Wednesday at the Police Court, Inspector Coysh proceeded against the Sincere Co. and the Wing On firm for having exposed, for sale, tins of condensed milk, the labels of which did not have printed on them the words required by Ordinance No. 20 of 1911, that the milk was not to be used to feed children under one year of age. Both firms were fined \$20 each.

The inspector said that he went to the shops in question and found thirty tins exposed for sale, the brand being the "Volunteer Brand." In the Wing On shop none of the tins had the label on, while in the shop of the other defendants a few tins bore the necessary label, but were behind tins of the same brand which had none. When the inspector had bought the milk from each firm he was asked one of the required labels.

The defence given by both parties was that they had forgotten to put the labels on.

They were fined as stated above. This is the first case that has been dealt with under the new ordinance, which only recently came into force.

Withdrawn.

The case came on to-day, in which a Chinese clerk was charged with stealing 24 dozen mineral waters, on Monday last, the property of his employers, Messrs. Watson, valued at \$25.

A money changer was also charged with receiving the goods, well knowing them to be stolen.

At the preliminary hearing of the case on Friday the two defendants were remanded till to-day bail being allowed to the first defendant in 100 dollars, and the second in 25 dollars.

To-day the case was withdrawn.

A Recalcitrant Coolie.

A rickshaw coolie was charged this morning at the instance of Inspector Coysh, with disorderly conduct.

It appears that the inspector engaged the defendant to take him to the Crown solicitors and on arrival there told him to wait outside. The coolie immediately grabbed him by the arm and held on. The man was fined \$4.

TOBACCO STRIKE.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 5. As a result of the inauguration of the Canton Tobacco Leaves Farm, the workmen employed to pare and wrap tobacco, anticipating an enhancement in the price of the weed, took the opportunity to go on strike as a means of demanding higher wages from their employers. The strike did not, however, last long, as the employers acceded to the men's demands. The strikers resumed work on Sunday last. They went on strike again yesterday, the cause of which is unknown.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Five New Ordinances.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held Thursday afternoon when there were present:

H.E. the Governor, Sir Frederick John Deatry Lygard, K.C.M.G., C.B., D.S.O.

Hon. Mr. W. D. Barnes (Colonial Secretary).

Hon. Mr. C. G. Alabaster (Attorney-General).

Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer).

Hon. Mr. W. Chalmers, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works).

Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt.

Hon. Mr. A. W. Brewin, (Registrar-General).

Hon. Capt. F. W. Lyons (Capt. Supt. of Police).

Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C.

Hon. Mr. C. Montague Ede.

Hon. Mr. C. H. Ross.

Mr. C. Clementi (Clerk of Councils).

Coronation Congratulations.

Before the ordinary business of the Council was commenced, His Excellency read two telegrams in connection with the Coronation of King George V. One was from the Admiral of the German cruiser squadron and the other from the Captain General of the Kwangtung Province and both offered heartfelt congratulations.

Financial Minutes.

His Excellency said:—(Gentlemen: In connection with the financial minutes which have been laid upon the table, I desire to say a few words in explanation of one which is of a large amount, and which is a special sessional paper laid upon the table. It will be of benefit to members if I add a few words in explanation of that paper. Formerly, as you are quite aware, the salary of officers in the administrative service of the Government was paid in dollars. The value in the gold-dollar in the year 1876, which was equal to 4/- sterling, fell considerably, and compensation was granted to the extent of 25 per cent. of the salary, and as the silver value of the dollar continued to decline, this compensation was increased in a later year to 50 per cent. of the salary. Owing to the continual fluctuating value of the dollar and this continued decrease in the salary, the state decided, in 1902, that all salaries of civil servants should be paid in sterling and converted at the current rate of exchange of the day. Officers appointed subsequent to that date were, therefore, appointed on sterling salaries, and when they were promoted to any post the salary given to them was fixed in sterling and the sterling salary scheme, which you will find in the civil list, pages 148 to 162, was introduced. Officers who at that time were in possession of dollar salaries, were given the choice of retaining those salaries and privileges which went with them or to accept the new sterling scheme, and this arrangement was simultaneously adopted in the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States.

The intention had been to somewhat increase the salaries when they were converted from dollars into sterling. At the same time they had certain privileges of conversion for the purposes of legal pensions. These privileges had allowed the dollar being converted in some cases at 4s. and in some at 3s. 6d. In the Straits Settlements the whole of the service accepted the new sterling scheme with the exception of a few whose length of service rendered their pension privileges too valuable to be abandoned. Very few indeed accepted and the reason for that is given in the first paragraph of the sessional paper on the table. It was because a mistake was made, that the dollar salaries were converted at 25 per cent. instead of at the 50 per cent. rate which had already been sanctioned.

The sterling salaries therefore became very much less than the dollar salaries and of course, much less than in the Straits Settlements. When it became known that this was the condition of things naturally only those cadets joined this service who had failed to obtain admission in the Straits Settlements and there was and has been continuously since a great deal of discontent among the junior members of the service. These facts were represented to the Secretary of State in June 1907 by Sir Henry May who was administering the affairs of this Colony.

In the Straits Settlements the whole of the service accepted this salary scheme. They were accepted with a view of rendering these privileges too valuable to be lost.

The reason for this is given in the first paragraph in the sessional paper laid on the table.

In 1907, Sir Henry May, who was at that time administering the Government in the Colony, made representations.

Then on my arrival in 1908, I also represented the whole case. I decided to again in 1910 represent the whole matter to the Secretary of State. I did so in a Summary which is given in this paper. I proceeded myself on leave almost immediately after my despatch and was prepared to give any information necessary. However, I heard when I reached England that already representations had been made by the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States, with a view to increasing the salaries, in spite of the fact that they already received much higher salaries than the men in this service and when the representation of the officers from the Federated Malay States reached the Secretary of State, I understand the Government gave the colonial officers extensive increases. On hearing this Lord Cromer decided to send a Colonial Officer in Mr. Stubbs to investigate. He referred to me and asked me if I would like Mr. Stubbs to come on to Hongkong. I replied that I had dealt with the subject, but if it was necessary to send an officer to make investigations here, and if the Secretary of State desired Mr. Stubbs to come here, I would offer no objections.

Mr. Stubbs arrived here in December last and had a staff conference on the subject. It was not a question of increases in salary, but what form the salary took. It was decided that the system of duty pay should be introduced, as had already been decided in the Federated Malay States.

This was an advantage both to the men and Government. The actual basis decided on is shown in paragraph 3 of the sessional paper. The Secretary of State suggests that this scheme should come into force almost at once. The advantage that the system carries to the government in the first place is that it does not have to pay any pensions. Duty pay only gives the officers while in the execution of his duty and is not available for the use of officers on leave. In a climate like Hongkong it is not good for an officer to get too frequent leave to journey to England.

In point of view of the officers, there is a substantial increase in their emoluments, and they will have an opportunity to save money for the time when they go on their leave. The Secretary of State suggests that when this system is used in the service another should cover the cadet civil servants. I am now preparing a scheme which I will lay on the table of the Council at a later period.

I recommend this system strongly to you and hope that the members of this council will review the proposals favourably.

The Law of Inheritance.

The Colonial Treasurer proposed the first reading of an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to amend the probates ordinance 1897." In the objects of, and reasons for the ordinance the Attorney General said that the first two amendments together with an amendment, which is being made by the Stamp Amendment Bill, 1911, in the Stamp (Amendment) Ordinance, 1909, are introduced to prevent doubts arising with regard to the Chinese law of inheritance, as it has been suggested, though not proved, in a recent case (Li Chok Hung v. Li Pui Chai) that the French principle of "la mort saisit le vif" is recognized as a portion of the law of China, and that consequently unless probate duty is collected, as estate duty is in England, since the Finance Act 1894, on property passing on death, it cannot be collected at all, because, it is contended, the deceased leaves no estate. The third amendment is an amendment consequential on the Convention between the United Kingdom and Japan signed and ratified at Tokio in 1900.

The Stamp Ordinance.

The Ordinance to further amend the Stamp Ordinance, 1901, and the law relating to stamp and duty was also read a first time. The objects of the ordinance are set forth at the end of the measure, to enable transfers of shares, bills of exchange, and promissory notes to be stamped after execution, in cases of sudden departure from the Colony or other like cases.

Stamp Duties.

The Colonial Treasurer introduced an ordinance to consolidate and amend the law relating to the management of Stamp Duties.

The bill is based mainly on the home act of 1891.

Licensing Private Vehicles.

On the proposal of the Attorney General the first reading was taken of "An ordinance to amend the Private Vehicles Licensing Ordinance, 1895."

This Ordinance is introduced to render Ordinance No. 5 of 1895 more intelligible, serious errors having been discovered during the course of the Revision of the Laws. This Ordinance deals with traffic as well as licences: the word "licensing" has therefore been deleted from the title. No new principle is introduced.

Departmental Needs.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary introduced, for first reading, an ordinance to authorize the appropriation of a supplementary sum of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and ninety-three cents, to defray the charges of the year 1910, which was as follows:—Whereas it has become necessary to make further provision for the public service of the Colony for the year 1910, in addition to the charge upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the said year already provided for:

Be it enacted by the Governor of Hongkong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

A sum of four hundred and thirty-eight thousand nine hundred and nine dollars and ninety-three cents, is hereby charged upon the revenue of the colony for the service of the year 1910, the said sum so charged being expended as hereinafter specified; that is to say:—

Anti-Department ... \$ 1,121.18
Treasury ... 170.91
Miscellaneous Services ... 125,380.32
Judicial and Legal Departments ... 153
Public Works, Recurrent ... 2,335.24
Public Works, Extraordinary ... 264,003.53
Post Office ... 26,671.35
Pensions ... 19,225.87
Total ... \$438,909.93

THE CATHAY TRUST, LD.

Penang.

Tin and Rice Quotations.

The following business in tin has been done on June 28:—

Penang: Penang Tin Exchange, buyers, \$95.85

no sellers

Straits Trading Co., 200 tons at 90.45

Singapore: Straits Trading Co., 175 tons at 90.40

Total: 375

Tin is quoted in London to-day at £197 15s. cash and £191 15s. three months' sight.

Rangoon rice is quoted here to-day at \$153 per cayan.

Singapore.

Messrs. Fraser and Co.'s share circular for the P. and O. mail of June 30, says:—

At the close of a week which commenced extremely dull there have been considerably larger sales than usual by local holders of sterling rubbers on weaker advices from London. The market otherwise, with the exception of fair dealings in Tronols, has shown no particular features. Industrials have been entirely neglected.

Rubber.—Malacca Ordinaries have been sold at £10 1s. 3d., and Preference £9 11s. 3d., Seafields 90s. 3d., Lanadrons 75s. to 71s. 3d., Highlands 81s. 3d., Tobrass 55s. Patalings 42s., Selangors 42s. 6d., Bukit Kajangs 41s. 3d., Linggis 40s. 3d., Vallambros 28s. 6d., Ledbury part 27s. 6d., premium Golconda 75s. 7.1.2, Consolidated Malays 17s., Sungai Ways 25 7s. 6d., Hujoops 7s. 6d., Bortams 5s. 6d., fully paid Kamunings 5s., Heawoods 4s. 3d. to 4s. 1d., Rubber Estates of Krian 3s., Chipmuls 1s. 3d., Merliman Options 1s. 8d. and Chersonese Options 1s. In local rubbers dealings have been on a very small scale. Pajums have changed hands at \$10. Changkat Sordangs \$5, Ayer Panas \$3.35 to \$3.75, New Serendangs \$2.10 and Alor Gajangs \$1.50.

Mining.—Tronols remain very firm and business has been done in the shares at prices ranging between \$38.50 and \$40. Druggs have been placed at \$5.60 and Belats at \$0.75.

Land and Tin.

The "Times of Malaya" of the 29th ult. publishes a special article giving the Government side of the tin duty question. It says: "Government duty is not a tax, it is a royalty, being part of the bargain government makes when selling the land." There is a great outcry against the tin duty, giving Malaya a bad name on the London market and keeping capital away. It adds that the financial stigma is undoubtedly the result of over capitalisation of tin companies, due to the rapacity of the vendors.

Company Reports.

The report of the Directors of the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd., for the year ended April 30, 1911, has now been issued to the shareholders. The net profits, including the amount brought forward from last year, are Tls. 149,531.02. This amount the Directors recommend to be dealt with as follows:—A dividend of Tls. 2.50 per share, Tls. 138,000.00; and amount to be carried to new account Tls. 11,531.02. Messrs. Michelau, Landale, Macray and Craig have resigned their seats on the Board, and the appointment of Messrs. J. W. Randow, C. E. Anton, and E. C. Barrett to fill three of the vacancies requires confirmation. It is not intended at the moment to fill the vacancy.

The report of the Directors of S. Montrie & Co., Ltd., for the year ended March 31, 1911, has now been issued to the shareholders. The working profits on the year's business amount to \$7,605.44. With regard to the Stocks, the Directors recommend the following depreciations:—On Stocks \$10,328.83; on other items as per Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account \$4,147.15; bad and doubtful debts \$2,433.22; and Singapore preliminary expenses \$505.00. These make a total of \$23,414.86 and when profit as above has been deducted a Dr. Balance is left of \$15,809.42.

ANTI-OPIMUM MEDICINE.

Tenders for Monopoly.

(THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.)

Canton, July 4.

An official form for selling prepared anti-opium medicine as a compound of prepared opium, will soon be established in Canton. Anti-opium medicine is to be mixed with the opium in the course of its preparation. Tenders for monopolizing the sale of this medicine will be invited by the Provincial Government, and notice to that effect will be given in the course of next week. It is stated that a security of \$100,000 is required. The institution of the form has been prompted by the Canton Government to prohibit the smoking of opium. The anti-opium medicine, mixed with the prepared opium, will have a gradual effect in helping the opium smokers to rid themselves of the vice. For each taol of prepared opium, the quantity of the compound will be five candareens, and for every candareen the charge will be 10 cents. The quantity of the compound is to be increased every succeeding term lasting for six months. In every term five more candareens will be added to each taol of prepared opium. Basing on this calculation, a new source of revenue will bring in a sum of over \$3,000,000 yearly. The farmer will be empowered to establish branch offices throughout the Province, and if he manages the farm well, he will be granted a bonus by the Government. The anti-opium Bureau in Canton has already drafted up twenty-four regulations in connection with the running of the new farm.

The Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Police Protect Chinese Section.

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The official in question has now sent in a list of regulations and their enforcement has been approved. The Viceroy has instructed the Tsoai to organize a force of 500 policemen whose duty is to search the passengers for contraband.

SHIPBUILDING ORDER FOR TAIKOO DOCKYARD.

We learn that an order has been placed with the Taikoo Dockyard and Engineering Company of Hongkong, Limited, for a steel screw steamer for Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co.

The vessel is of the following dimensions:—Length over all 210ft. Breadth 31ft. Gin. Depth 21ft. Gin. to shelter deck with a gross tonnage of about 1,000 tons. The machinery, which consists of triple expansion engines, is also being supplied by the builders and has all the latest modern improvements introduced.

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PIRACY IN CANTON WATERS.

Repressive Measures.

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, July 3.

Recently many cases of daring piracy have been reported from Wu-chow, and the places further up the river. The British Consul there is alleged to have told the Chinese authorities that British gunboats will be despatched up the river for the protection of the British commercial interests. His Excellency Admiral Sir Chun started a cruise to Si Kiang yesterday afternoon, in order to reorganize the patrol service of the Chinese gunboats and guard boats, and to clear the waters of these posts.

THE "FOURTH."

[THE "TELEGRAPH" CORRESPONDENT.] Canton, July 4.

To-day being the "Glorious Fourth" there was a display of hunting on board the Chinese cruisers and gunboats in Canton waters, besides the firing of the usual salute. H. E. the Viceroy sent a special representative to the American Consulate at Shanghai to tender his congratulations.

Owing to the measles in the minds of the people in Canton, the Police Department took the precaution of asking the Canton press to inform the people not to take the firing of the salute in honour of the Fourth of July for an outbreak.

ROBBED WHILE ASLEEP.

The police have been notified of another highway robbery. Rouban Pearce was asleep under a verandah in Queen's Road on Saturday evening. Whilst enjoying his nap, two Chinamen walked up to him and rifled his pockets. They were watched by two other Chinamen, who chased and finally arrested their flight. One of the culprits offered, so it is alleged, two dollars to his captor to avoid being taken into custody. The bribe was not accepted. The extent of the robbery is not great, two dollars and seventy-five cents only being stolen.

DAY BY DAY.

Man is his own star, and that soul that can be honest, is the only perfect man.

Some sacrilegious body broke open the safe in the office of St. Andrew's Cathedral, Singapore, recently and stole \$300.

In spite of the heavy winds, that prevailed Monday night, no serious damage has been reported to the police.

On Tuesday, quarters at the Garrison School were broken into and about \$140 worth of jewellery stolen.

By the courtesy of the Colonial Secretary, we are informed that Amoy has been declared an infected port, and that Pakhoi has been released.

One case of plague, fatal, occurred during the 24 hours ended at noon Tuesday. No case was reported during the 24 hours ended at noon Wednesday.

Mr. J. Winter, manager of Trafalgar Limited, left for Hanoi on the 27th ult. where he will join his wife and family who preceded him several weeks ago.

The Hanglungkwang bank with branches in this city, Tientsin, Kalgan, Fuhon and Shansi, has suspended payment. Its liabilities reach the figure of taels 2,000,000.

Famine has raised its head in Wenchow and the dearth of rice has precipitated a series of riots in which the rioters plundered the rice shops of the city.

Typhoon signals may now be read at the upper Peak Tram Station, where they are hoisted upon an imposing device in front of the engine house.

Return of visitors to the City Hall Library and Museum for the week ending the 2nd July, 1911.

	Library	Museum
Non-Chinese	389	186
Chinese	146	4,051
Total	535	4,237

"Any character is only as strong as its weakest link."

Mr. Michael Brown has been appointed second assistant Registrar General.

Tenders will be received at the Colonial Secretary's Office until noon of Tuesday, 25th July next for the reconstruction of the old Western Market.

At the Calcutta auction Tuesday 195 chests of opium were sold for China at 3,400 rupees and 2,320 chests for the Straits, Hongkong and other places at 1,800 rupees.

The harbour works at Lianshan are making steady progress. Twenty thousand labourers are at work and the projecting bank has been finished to a length of some two miles.

Mr. E. Cornwall Lewis, the Postmaster General, notifies that on and after 1st July (Saturday) money orders may be obtained payable in the Philippine Islands.

Capt. Morrice, a Indian Straits Pilot, who took the s.s. Kwong-sang, belonging to the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., down to Hongkong on Friday week, died on Monday, the 26th ult.

The many friends of Mr. W. Stanley Allen, for many years the local representative of the Sperry Flour Co. in Hongkong, will be pleased to learn that he is now resident in the thriving City of Seattle, and is serving the Fisher Flouring Mills in the capacity of assistant manager.

Proudlock Case.
A special telegram to the "Perak Pioneer" says it is understood that the Secretary of State has replied to the telegram from the Selangor ladies regarding the Proudlock case, stating that the King cannot interfere.

Second Assistant D.P.W.
His Excellency the Governor has, with the approval of the Secretary of State for the Colonies, been pleased to appoint Mr. Hugh Pollock Tooker to be second assistant Director of Public Works, with effect from the 12th April, vice Mr. James Fettes Boulton, retired.

Health of the Port.
Sanitary measures are enforced against Hongkong in Netherlands India and the Philippine Islands. In Hongkong quarantine restrictions are enforced against arrivals from Bangkok, declared to be infected with cholera, and Pakhoi, declared infected with plague.

A Curious Case.
Last Saturday a coolie carrying bricks was taken to hospital, suffering from a badly cut and bruised face from which considerable blood had escaped leaving a pool upon the road. No one seemed to know anything about the case, which was mysterious. An ambulance was very promptly secured from the old Post Office and the man carefully placed therein by a Sikh policeman and conveyed to the hospital.

Death of Mr. G. White.
We regret to record the death of Mr. George White, of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, which occurred at his residence at the Dock last Friday. Mr. White had been with the Dock Company a great many years, being engaged as foreman mason and diver. He was in his 49th year, and death was due, we understand, to heart trouble. The deceased leaves a widow and one son, with whom the greatest sympathy is felt. The funeral took place at 8.30 this morning, at the Colonial Cemetery.

The Late Lock Hing.
We regret to announce the death of Shiu Lock Hing, a well-known, old and respected resident of the Colony, who died on the 24th of June. Lock Hing was 80 years of age, and leaves a son and grandson to mourn his death, which was doubtless due to the infirmities of age. Our "Home" readers, to most of whom he was well-known and by whom he was much respected, will regret to learn of his demise. For many years—always it seems—he carried on business here as a dealer in Chinese and Japanese curios, which in the old days must have been exceedingly profitable, as his estate is reported to be at least \$1,000,000 in value.

Approve by envy, and by silence praise!

H.M.S. Newcastle returned to Hongkong on Saturday, having represented the China Squadron at Singapore during the Coronation.

The Hippodrome Circus.
The Hippodrome Circus and Menagerie arrived on Sunday on board the s.s. Sikiang from Haiphong. The voyage was an uneventful one. The initial performance takes place at Causeway Bay in the specially erected matchless which has been provided by the management with an eye to comfort.

Government House.
His Excellency the Governor moved into residence at Mountain Lodge on Saturday. The visitors' book will remain in the lodge of Government House as before.

Human Hair.
Exports of human hair from Hongkong to the United States rose from a value of \$41,830 in 1907 to 576,119 pounds, worth \$895,137, gold, in 1910. The total export to all countries was 1,300,000 pounds, worth \$1,500,000.

A Wireless Message.
The C.P.R. office at Yokohama is in receipt of a wireless message from the R.M.S. Empress of Japan sent at midnight, Saturday, 1st July, when the vessel was 1,020 miles distant from Japan, advising all well and that the commander expects to reach Yokohama on the 5th inst., at 5.00 a.m.

The Takasao Maru.
On May 31 the new steamer Takasao Maru, which has been built at Southwick, proceeded to sea for her official trial. The owners are the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, of Japan. During a series of runs over the measured mile a speed of 12.1-2 knots was attained, which was considered most satisfactory.

Promotion.
Mr. Chan Pui, second clerk in the Harbour Office, has been promoted to the position of First Clerk vice Mr. M. Melver, who will be Chief Clerk Inspector on his return from leave next month. Mr. Chan Pui was one of the old Government Central School boys and during the past 23 years has altogether served in eight Government Departments.

N. Y. K.'s Tientsin Service.
The Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplates, according to the "Japan Gazette," placing on its Tientsin service the steamers "Hakuni Maru" and "Kosai Maru," now on the Yokohama-Shanghai service. The gap in the latter service is to be filled by liners now running on the European route. The Osaka Shosen Kaisha will also enlarge its North China service in the near future.

Tientsin River Traffic Held Up.
While coming down Tientsin River on June 21 the Norwegian steamer "Proteus" took the ground in the second cutting and in spite of every effort to refloat her, remained fast until the following day. Traffic on the river was entirely suspended for twenty-four hours, among those held up being the Varg, Kingsing, and a Japanese steamer which were proceeding outwards.

The Steep Island Fog Syren.
The extreme vagaries of the transmission of sound waves in fog were further exemplified on June 23 in the case of Steep Island fog syren which had previously been found to be inaudible at a distance of more than three miles to the southward. On this date the s.s. Namusing, during a light fog, heard the syren at a distance of not less than seven miles to the southward. Experimental alterations are now being carried out with the syren and it is hoped that it will be found possible to maintain this increased radius of sound.

Harbour Works at Hakodate.
The British Acting Vice-Consul at Hakodate reports that the harbour works have already been commenced, and are to be completed in 1917. The principal breakwater, about 3,300 feet long, will stretch north and south from outside the west end of the present harbour, and will enclose a space for a safely protected anchorage of one square mile 95 acres in extent. The total cost will be £170,500. A great increase in the importance of Hakodate as a port for foreign trade may reasonably be expected as a result of the development of the island of Hokkaido and the growth of its population.

You can speak well, if your tongue deliver the message of your heart.

The man who by his labours gets his bread in independent estate, Who never begs, and seldom eats, Himself can fix or change his fate.

At Buckingham Palace on 25th May, Mrs. Henry Keswick was presented at their Majesties' Court by Mrs. Harcourt.

The Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd., inform us that the total output of the company's three mines for the week ending 17th June amounted to 37,081.02 tons and the sales during the period, to 29,514.18 tons.

The foreman coal coolie of 21 Nulla Lano, Wanchai, reports to the police that, at about 4 p.m., Monday, after they had been conning a Japanese steamer, off Douglas Wharf, they mustered the men engaged, and found that one was missing.

Breakdown of Telephone Cables.
There was a breakdown to-day of the wires connecting H.M. receiving ship Tamar with the Naval Yard, which fact is presumably due to the bad weather prevailing since Monday morning.

Straits Trading Company.
An ordinary general meeting of the Straits Trading Company, Limited, was held at the company's registered office, at noon, recently, when the statement of accounts and balance sheet for the half year ended March 31, 1911, were received and adopted. The dividend of \$1 a share was agreed to and Mr. E. D. Hewan was re-elected a director.

Oversea Shots at Bisle.
Presiding at the spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association, Lord Chelmsford mentioned there was to be a large attendance of members from the Overseas Dominions, and teams were coming to the Bisle meeting from amongst other places, Singapore and Shanghai. This year the Middle Sunday Sermon would be preached by the Bishop of Singapore (the Right Rev. C. J. Ferguson), who in 1904 won the silver medal in the King's Prize.

Health of the Colony.
During the week ended on July 1, there were reported 16 cases of plague, Chinese. Out of these, there were 12 deaths. Two cases of small-pox were notified, the death-rate being 100 per cent. Up to the present, from the beginning of the year, 182 cases of plague, and 150 deaths from the disease were reported. During the 48 hours ended at noon yesterday there was only one case of plague notified, the victim being a resident in High Street.

Appointed to Hongkong.
Lieutenant B. N. Donison, King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, on absorption, has been posted to the 1st Battalion at Hongkong, and is expected here at an early date. Lieutenant Donison recently returned to regimental duty from adjutant of the 2nd Battalion at Cork. He is an interpreter in French, and has been nine and a half years in the regiment, and originally he was an officer of the Royal Navy, in which he served from 1899 to 1902, taking part in the operations of the Naval Brigade in the Transvaal, Orange River Colony, and Cape Colony. He was mentioned in despatches by Captain Beaufort, and specially recommended for promotion (medal with clasp). In January, 1902, he was appointed second lieutenant in the K.O.Y.L.I.

Protest against Declaration of London.
The Shanghai Imperial Merchant Service Guild has addressed to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs an energetic protest against the ratification of the Declaration of London. The Guild points out that the British Merchant Service has had very practical experience of treaties and declarations during the war between Russia and Japan. It suggests that the stoppage of food supplies in time of war would be a greater danger to Great Britain than invasion itself, and that the entire dependence of the country upon the assistance of neutral merchant vessels constitutes a danger which should induce the Government to reconsider its intention of ratifying the Declaration, even though the Conference Colonial Premiers has "mildly acquiesced" in it.

'Tis hard; but patience must endure, and soothe the woes it cannot cure.

Owing to the recent heavy rains in Fatsan, nearly all the rice crops have failed on account of the paddy fields being washed out.

The body of a coolie, aged about twenty years, has been sent to the mortuary. It was found floating in the harbour off Holt's Road, yesterday.

Messrs Hugo Reiss & Co., Secretaries of the Alma Estates, Ltd., inform us that the output of rubber from the Estates for the month of June was 2,032 lbs. (Two thousand and sixty-two pounds).

The General Agent of the Shanghai Samatra Tobacco Company, Limited, has received the following telegraphic advice from the Deli Maatschappij Amsterdam:—"Sold 550 bales tobacco at Guilders 0.83."

Chinese Mercantile Bank.
A Chinese merchant, who has recently returned from Java, and who is the Director of Nails and Needle Works, at Hankow will start a Chinese mercantile bank shortly with the assistance of the Bankers' Guild at Hankow. The head office will be at Hankow with branches at Hongkong, Canton and other treaty ports.

Christian Science.
Apropos the forthcoming lecture on Christian Science by Mr. W. D. McCrackin, M.A., in Hongkong, it may interest our readers to know the rapid strides Christian Science is making in England as well as all over the world. There are over 17 cities in England having Christian Science churches and over 80 different cities and towns where Christian Science services are held. At least 55 of them have recognised branch churches or societies. Twenty years ago there was practically not a person interested in the whole of England.

Does It Pay to Advertise?
The Dairy Farm announces that they are again prepared to supply skim milk to their customers. The demand for this milk became so great, a few days after the appearance of the Dairy Farm's advertisement in the columns of the "Telegraph" and in the columns of the "South China Morning Post" calling attention to their skim milk, that they were obliged, not only to withdraw the advertisement from both papers but also to issue notices to customers that they could no longer meet the demands made upon them.

U.S.S. Wilmington.
Shortly after noon Thursday, the United States cruiser Wilmington came back from Canton and took up her berth in the foreign mon-of-war anchorage. Coming down the river from Canton, the Wilmington ran into heavy weather, as a result of the typhoon which has been hovering round the past few days, but she came into port unscathed.

The Wilmington has not been in dock for a considerable time, and it is supposed that when she arrives in the Philippines, for which she sails on Sunday next, will be docked at Olongapo, where she will undergo extensive repairs.

Unclaimed Telegrams.
The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Great Northern Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong:—Addy, Hongkong Hotel (2); Kee-chong, (2); Sheppardson, Army Navy Club; 2988; 4410; 6410; 7456.

The following is a list of unclaimed telegrams lying in the Eastern Extension Australasia and China Telegraph Company's Office at Hongkong. Arnold, Stanley Pacific Mail Line Office, Chicago; Chiongohe-san, Samarang; Hoke, Tainan; Honkeo, Tainan; Hutchinson, care of American Consul, San Francisco; Kong Yon, Cholon; Lavitichon, 221 Hollywood, Batavia; Lokye, Rangoon; Noregny, Bootle; Portugal, Penang; Shunchoeng, Namding; Stoppani, Astor House, Milan; Teliachong Hon Marche Central, Phnompenh; Taifong, Singapore; Toylung, 120 Connaught, San Francisco; Wagone-lits, Singapore; Yuenoh, Saigon; Yuen Yiet, Torreon; 0000, 3383, 2837, 3032, Tientsin; 0078, 1344, 0361, 0074, Macao; 2837, 3032, 4382, Tientsin.

SHARE REPORT

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.	CLOSING QUOTES.	LAST DIVIDEND AND DATE.	RETURN ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.
HONGKONG & SHANGHAI	\$125	Final of 22 5/- at 1/10	5%
NATIONAL BANKS	\$23	\$21 5/- for half year ended 31-12-10, making 47 5/- for the year	84%
CANTON MARINE INSURANCES	\$50	Interim of 10/- for 1910	6%
NORTH CHINA	\$23	Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1909 and Interim of \$30 for 1910	74%
UNION	\$100	\$12 for 1909 and Int. of \$3 on account of 1910	74%
YANGTZE	\$50	\$7 & 1/2 of \$2 for 1909	74%
CHINA FIRE	\$20	\$1 for 1906	8%
HONGKONG FIRE	\$50	5 p.c. for year ending 30-6-08	8%
CHINA & MANILA	\$25	Dividend of \$1 1/4 for half year ending 31-12-10	8%
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP	\$50	Interim of 3s. on preferred shares only for 1910	8%
STEAMBOATS	\$15	1s. per share (Coupon 16) making 2s. account 1910	2%
INDO-CHINA (Preferred)	\$25	Div. 7 p. c. for year end. 30-6-11	14%
Shell "Transports"	\$1	\$10 for 1910	10%
Star Ferry	\$10	\$5 for 1897	9%
CHINA SUGARS	\$100	Interim of 1/- on account for year ending 28-2-11 (Coupon No. 16)	9%
LUXON SUGARS	\$100	1s. 2d. per share on 150,000	5%
CHINESE ENGINEERING	\$1	\$1 1/2 for year end 31-12-06	14%
HEADWATERS	P. 10	\$1 1/2 for year end 31-12-10	8%
RUBBES	\$1	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
LOCKS, WHARVES, & GODOWNS	\$1	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
KEWICKS	\$25	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Kowloon Wharfs	\$50	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
H. K. & W'pon Docks	\$50	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
SHANGHAI DOCKS	T. 100	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
HONGKONG WHARFS	T. 100	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS	T. 100	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
ANGLO-FRENCH LANDS	T. 100	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
HONGKONG HOTELS	\$50	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
HONGKONG LANDS	\$100	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
HUMPHREYS ESTATES	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Kowloon Lands	\$30	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
SHANGHAI LANDS	T. 30	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
WEST POINTS	\$50	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
MANILA HOTEL	P. 0	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
COTTON MILLS	T. 50	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
EWON	T. 50	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
HONGKONG COTTON	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
MISCELLANEOUS	\$12	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
CHINA-BORNEO	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Light and Power	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Do. (Spec. shares)	\$1	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
CHINA PROVIDENTS	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Dairy Farms	\$6	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Green Islands	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
HONGKONG ELECTRIC	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
HONGKONG LEE	\$25	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
HONGKONG ROPES	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
LANGKATH	G. 10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
MORNING POST	\$25	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Peak Tramway	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Do. (new)	\$1	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Philippines	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Swire's do. Preferred	\$60	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Palmer & Co.	\$45	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Papierfabrik	\$500	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Shanghai-Sumatra	T. 20	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Steam Laundry	\$5	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd.	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
United Asbestos Foundry Shares	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Union Waterfront	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Weismann, Ltd.	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
Watson	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%
William Powell	\$10	Final of 1/10 making 3/4	8%

Corrected to 1 p.m. July 7, 1911, by R. B. KAN-SAN & Co., Share & General Brokers.

"The Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.

THE WEATHER.

REGISTER.	July 7th, a.m.	July 6th at 10 a.m.	4 p.m.
Barometer	29.87	29.89	29.82
Temperature	82	82	81
Humidity	79	81	80
Rainfall	0.92	—	—

On the 7th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over N. China owing to the depression, which appears to be pressing from the continent to the Yellow Sea. Pressure has increased over Tongking, also in E. Japan. It is highest over the Pacific to the Eastward of the Bonins. Light to moderate monsoon may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.08 inches. (1.)—Hongkong and Neighbourhood, S. winds, moderate; or light fair. (2.)—Formosa Channel, S. winds, moderate. (3.)—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lanook, same as No. 1. (4.)—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

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